

I'm dying to play GTA 6

Contestant

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 $\mathbf{5}$

1.1 Chtholly

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 using namespace std;
 3 using u32 = uint32_t;
 4 using i64 = int64 t;
 5 using u64 = uint64_t;
 6 using f64 = long double;
 7 using i128 = __int128_t;
 8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
14
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 l, u64 r) \{ return (l <= r ? uniform_int_distribution < u64 > (l, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
   struct Chtholly
20 {
21
       map<int, pair<int, int>> internals;
22
       unordered_map<int, int> cnt;
23
24
       Chtholly() {}
25
26
       void add(int 1, int r, int val)
27
28
           internals[1] = {r, val};
29
           cnt[val] = r - l + 1;
30
       }
31
32
       void split(int pos)
33
34
           auto it = internals.lower_bound(pos);
35
36
           if (it == internals.begin())
37
               return ;
38
39
           it--;
40
41
           int L = it->first;
42
           auto [R, val] = it->second;
```

```
if (L == pos)
               return ;
           if (R < pos)</pre>
               return ;
           internals[L] = {pos - 1, val};
           internals[pos] = {R, val};
       void assign(int 1, int r, int val)
           split(1);
           split(r + 1);
           unordered set<int> toerase;
           for (auto it = internals.lower_bound(1); it != internals.end(); it++)
               int L = it->first;
               auto [R, x] = it->second;
               if(r < L)
                   break;
               toerase.insert(L);
               cnt[x] -= (R - L + 1);
           for (auto temp : toerase)
               internals.erase(temp);
           cnt[val] += (r - l + 1);
           internals[1] = {r, val};
78 };
79 // snippet-end
81 void solve()
86 signed main()
       // ios::sync with stdio(false);
       // cout.tie(nullptr);
       // cin.tie(nullptr);
       int T = 1;
```

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77

82

83

84

87 {

```
92  // cin >> T;

93  while (T--)

94   solve();

95  return 0;

96 }
```

1.2 DSU

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 using namespace std;
 3 using u32 = uint32_t;
 4 using i64 = int64_t;
 5 using u64 = uint64 t;
 6 using f64 = long double;
 7 using i128 = __int128_t;
 8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
14
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) { return (1 \le r ? uniform_int_distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
19 struct DSU
20 {
21
       vector<int> f, siz;
22
23
       DSU(int n) : f(n), siz(n, 1)
24
25
           iota(f.begin(), f.end(), 0);
26
       }
27
28
       int find(int x)
29
30
           while (f[x] != x)
31
               x = f[x] = f[f[x]];
32
           return x;
33
       }
34
35
       bool merge(int x, int y)
36
37
           x = find(x);
38
           y = find(y);
39
```

```
if(x == y)
41
               return false;
42
43
           if (siz[x] < siz[y])</pre>
44
               swap(x, y);
45
46
           siz[x] += siz[y];
47
           f[y] = x;
48
           return true;
49
       }
50
51
       int size(int x)
52
53
           return siz[find(x)];
54
       }
55
56
       bool connected(int x, int y)
57
58
           return find(x) == find(y);
59
60 };
61 // snippet-end
62
63 void solve()
64
65
66
   signed main()
69 {
70
       // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
71
       // cout.tie(nullptr);
       // cin.tie(nullptr);
73
       int T = 1;
       // cin >> T;
75
       while (T--)
76
           solve();
77
       return 0;
78 }
```

1.3 Fenwick

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using u32 = uint32_t;
using i64 = int64_t;
using u64 = uint64_t;
using f64 = long double;
```

```
7 using i128 = __int128_t;
 8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
14
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 l, u64 r) \{ return (l <= r ? uniform_int_distribution < u64 > (l, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin: Fenwick, 区间修改 + 区间查询
19 struct Fenwick
20 {
21
       int n;
22
       vector<int> a, b;
23
24
       Fenwick(int _n) : n(_n), a(_n + 1), b(_n + 1) {}
25
26
       int lowbit(int x)
27
       {
28
           return x & -x;
29
       }
30
31
       void modify(int x, int k, vector<int> &v)
32
33
           while (x >= 1 \&\& x <= n)
34
35
               v[x] += k;
36
               x += lowbit(x);
37
          }
38
       }
39
       // (r + 1) * (a[1] + ... + a[r]) - (b[1] * 1 + ... + b[r] * r)
40
41
       void update(int 1, int r, int k)
42
43
           modify(l, k, a);
44
           modify(r + 1, -k, a);
45
46
           modify(1, k * 1, b);
47
           modify(r + 1, -k * (r + 1), b);
48
       }
49
50
       int get(int x, vector<int> &v)
51
       {
52
           int res = 0;
           while (x > 0)
```

```
55
               res += v[x];
               x -= lowbit(x);
57
           }
59
           return res;
60
       }
61
62
       int query(int 1, int r)
63
64
           if (1 > r)
               return 011;
66
           int R = (r + 1) * get(r, a) - get(r, b);
68
           int L = 1 * get(l - 1, a) - get(l - 1, b);
69
70
           return R - L;
71
72 };
73 // snippet-end
| 75 | // snippet-begin: Fenwick, 单点修改 + 区间查询 + 第k小值
76 struct Fenwick
77 {
78
       int n;
       vector<int> a;
       Fenwick(int n): n(n), a(n + 1) {}
82
83
       int lowbit(int x)
84
85
           return x & -x;
86
87
88
       void update(int x, int k)
89
90
           while (x >= 1 \&\& x <= n)
91
92
               a[x] += k;
93
               x += lowbit(x);
94
95
       }
96
97
       int pre(int r)
98
99
           int res = 0;
100
101
           while (r > 0)
```

```
102
103
                 res += a[r];
104
                 r -= lowbit(r);
105
106
107
             return res;
108
        }
109
110
        int query(int 1, int r)
111
112
             return pre(r) - pre(l - 1);
113
114
115
        int kth(int k)
116
117
             int ans = 0;
118
             for (int p = __lg(n); p >= 0; p--)
119
120
                 int step = 1ll << p;</pre>
121
                 if (ans + step <= n && a[ans + step] < k)</pre>
122
123
                     k -= a[ans + step];
124
                     ans += step;
125
126
            }
127
128
             return ans + 1;
129
130 };
131 // snippet-end
132
133 void solve()
134 {
135
136 }
137
138 signed main()
139 {
140
        // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
141
        // cout.tie(nullptr);
142
        // cin.tie(nullptr);
143
        int T = 1;
144
        // cin >> T;
145
        while (T--)
146
             solve();
147
        return 0;
148 }
```

1.4 SegmentTree(动态开点)

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 using i64 = int64 t;
 4 using u64 = uint64 t;
5 using f64 = long double;
6 using i128 = int128 t;
7 using u128 = __uint128_t;
9 const long double eps = 1e-12;
10 | \mathbf{const} | \mathbf{i64} | \mathbf{mod} | = 1e9 + 7;
11 const i64 INF = 1e18;
12 const int inf = 1e9;
14 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
15 auto rnd = [](i64 l, i64 r) \{ return (l <= r ? uniform_int_distribution < i64 > (l, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
| 17 | // snippet-begin: SegmentTree, 动态开点
18 #define ls (node->1)
19 #define rs (node->r)
21 template<typename Info, typename Tag>
22 struct SegmentTree
23 {
24
       struct Node
25
26
           Info info = Info(0);
27
           Tag lazy = Tag();
29
           Node *1 = nullptr;
30
           Node *r = nullptr;
31
       };
32
33
       int n;
34
       Node *root;
       SegmentTree(int n) : n( n), root(nullptr) {}
36
37
       void newNode(Node *&node, int start, int end)
38
39
           if (node) return;
40
           node = new Node();
41
           node->info.len = end - start + 1;
42
       }
43
       void pushdown(Node *node, int start, int end)
45
```

```
46
            if (node->lazy.empty() || start == end) return;
47
48
            int mid = (start + end) / 2;
49
            newNode(ls, start, mid);
50
            newNode(rs, mid + 1, end);
51
52
            node->lazy.apply(ls->info);
53
           ls->lazy.merge(node->lazy);
54
55
            node->lazy.apply(rs->info);
56
            rs->lazy.merge(node->lazy);
57
58
            node->lazy = Tag();
59
       }
60
61
       void pushup(Node *&node, int start, int end)
62
       {
63
            Info l = (ls ? ls \rightarrow info : Info());
64
            Info r = (rs ? rs \rightarrow info : Info());
65
            node \rightarrow info = 1 + r;
66
            node->info.len = end - start + 1;
67
68
69
       void update(Node *&node, int start, int end, int 1, int r, const Tag &val)
70
71
            if (r < start || 1 > end) return;
72
            newNode(node, start, end);
73
74
            if (1 <= start && end <= r)
75
76
                val.apply(node->info);
77
                node->lazy.merge(val);
78
                return;
79
80
81
            pushdown(node, start, end);
82
            int mid = (start + end) / 2;
83
            if (1 <= mid) update(ls, start, mid, l, r, val);</pre>
84
            if (mid < r) update(rs, mid + 1, end, 1, r, val);</pre>
85
            pushup(node, start, end);
86
87
88
       void modify(Node *&node, int start, int end, int pos, const Info &val)
89
90
            if (pos < start || pos > end) return;
91
            newNode(node, start, end);
92
93
            if (start == end)
```

```
95
                node->info = val;
                node->info.len = 1;
97
                node->lazy = Tag();
98
                return;
            }
100
101
            pushdown(node, start, end);
102
            int mid = (start + end) / 2;
103
            if (pos <= mid)</pre>
104
                modify(ls, start, mid, pos, val);
105
106
                modify(rs, mid + 1, end, pos, val);
107
            pushup(node, start, end);
108
        }
109
110
        Info query(Node *node, int start, int end, int 1, int r)
111
112
            if (!node || r < start || 1 > end) return Info();
113
            if (1 <= start && end <= r) return node->info;
114
115
            pushdown(node, start, end);
116
            int mid = (start + end) / 2;
117
            return query(ls, start, mid, l, r) + query(rs, mid + 1, end, l, r);
118
119
120
        void update(int 1, int r, const Tag &val)
121
122
            if (1 > r) return;
123
            update(root, 0, n - 1, 1, r, val);
124
125
126
        void modify(int pos, const Info &val)
127
128
            modify(root, 0, n - 1, pos, val);
129
        }
130
131
        Info query(int 1, int r)
132
        {
133
            if (1 > r) return Info();
134
            return query(root, 0, n - 1, 1, r);
135
136 };
137
138 struct info
139 {
140
        i64 \text{ mx} = -INF;
141
        i64 mn = INF;
```

```
142
        i64 \text{ sum} = 0;
143
        i64 \text{ ssum} = 0;
144
        int len = 0;
145
146
        info (): mx(-INF), mn(INF), sum(0), ssum(0), len(0) {};
147
        info (i64 val) : mx(val), mn(val), sum(val), ssum(val * val), len(1) {};
148 };
149
150
    info operator+(const info &1, const info &r)
151
152
        info res;
153
        res.mx = max(1.mx, r.mx);
        res.mn = min(1.mn, r.mn);
154
155
        res.sum = 1.sum + r.sum;
156
        res.ssum = 1.ssum + r.ssum;
157
        res.len = 1.len + r.len;
158
159
        return res;
160 }
161
162 // // 区间加
163 // struct tagAdd
164 // {
165 //
           i64 add = 0;
166
167 //
           tagAdd() : add(0) {}
168 //
           tagAdd(i64 _add) : add(_add) {}
169
170 //
           bool empty() const
171 //
172 //
                return add == 0;
173 //
174
175 //
           void apply(info &a) const
176 //
177 //
                i64 \text{ old} = a.sum;
178
179 //
               a.mx += add;
180 //
               a.mn += add;
181 //
               a.sum += add * a.len;
182 //
               a.ssum += 2 * add * old + add * add * a.len;
183 //
           }
184
185 //
           void merge(const tagAdd &o)
186 //
187 //
               if (o.empty())
188 //
                    return;
189
```

```
190 //
               add += o.add;
191 //
         }
192 // };
193
194 // // 区间赋值
195 // struct tagAssign
196 // {
197 //
           bool has = false;
198 //
           i64 \ val = 0;
199
200 //
           tagAssign() : has(false), val(0) {};
201 //
           tagAssign(i64 _val) : has(true), val(_val) {};
202
203 //
           bool empty() const
204 //
           {
205 //
               return !has;
206 //
           }
207
208 //
           void apply(info &a) const
209 //
210 //
               a.mx = val;
211 //
               a.mn = val;
212 //
               a.sum = val * a.len;
213 //
               a.ssum = val * val * a.len;
214 //
215
216 //
           void merge(const tagAssign &o)
217 //
218 //
               if (!o.has)
219 //
                   return;
220
221 //
               has = true;
222 //
               val = o.val;
223 //
224 // };
225
226 #undef 1s
227 #undef rs
228 // snippet-end:
229
230 void solve()
231 {
232
233
234
235 int main()
236 {
237
        // ios::sync with stdio(false);
```

1.5 SegmentTree

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 using namespace std;
 3 using u32 = uint32_t;
 4 using i64 = int64 t;
 5 using u64 = uint64_t;
 6 using f64 = long double;
 7 using i128 = __int128_t;
 8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
14
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) \{ return (1 <= r ? uniform int distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
19 #define ls (node * 2 + 1)
20 #define rs (node * 2 + 2)
22 template<typename Info, typename Tag>
23 struct SegmentTree
24 {
25
       int n;
26
       vector<Info> tree;
27
       vector<Tag> lazy;
28
29
       SegmentTree() {}
30
31
       SegmentTree(int _n) : n(_n)
32
33
           init(vector < Info > (n, Info(0)));
34
35
       template<typename T>
```

```
SegmentTree(const vector<T> &input) : n(input.size())
    init(input);
template<typename T>
void init(const vector<T> &input)
    n = input.size();
    tree.resize(4 * n + 5, Info());
    lazy.resize(4 * n + 5, Tag());
    build(0, 0, n - 1, input);
template<typename T>
void build(int node, int start, int end, const vector<T> &input)
    if (start == end)
        tree[node] = input[start];
    else
        int mid = (start + end) / 2;
        build(ls, start, mid, input);
        build(rs, mid + 1, end, input);
        tree[node] = tree[ls] + tree[rs];
}
void pushdown(int node)
    if (lazy[node].empty()) return;
    lazy[node].apply(tree[ls]);
    lazy[node].apply(tree[rs]);
    lazy[ls].merge(lazy[node]);
    lazy[rs].merge(lazy[node]);
    lazy[node] = Tag();
void update(int node, int start, int end, int l, int r, const Tag &val)
    if (end < 1 || start > r) return;
    if (1 <= start && end <= r)
```

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83

```
val.apply(tree[node]);
                lazy[node].merge(val);
87
                return;
88
            }
89
90
            pushdown(node);
91
            int mid = (start + end) / 2;
92
            if (1 <= mid) update(ls, start, mid, l, r, val);</pre>
93
            if (mid < r) update(rs, mid + 1, end, l, r, val);</pre>
94
            tree[node] = tree[ls] + tree[rs];
95
        }
96
97
        void modify(int node, int start, int end, int pos, const Info &val)
98
        {
99
            if (start == end)
100
101
                tree[node] = val;
102
                return;
103
104
105
            pushdown(node);
106
            int mid = (start + end) / 2;
107
            if (pos <= mid) modify(ls, start, mid, pos, val);</pre>
108
            else if (pos > mid) modify(rs, mid + 1, end, pos, val);
109
            tree[node] = tree[ls] + tree[rs];
110
        }
111
112
        Info query(int node, int start, int end, int l, int r)
113
114
            if (1 > end | | r < start) return Info();</pre>
115
            if (1 <= start && end <= r) return tree[node];</pre>
116
            pushdown(node);
117
            int mid = (start + end) / 2;
118
            return query(ls, start, mid, l, r) + query(rs, mid + 1, end, l, r);
119
        }
120
121
        void update(int 1, int r, const Tag &val)
122
123
            if (1 > r) return;
124
            update(0, 0, n - 1, l, r, val);
125
126
127
        void modify(int pos, const Info &val)
128
129
            modify(0, 0, n - 1, pos, val);
130
        }
131
132
        Info query(int 1, int r)
```

```
133
134
            if (1 > r) return Info();
135
            return query(0, 0, n - 1, 1, r);
136
137 };
138
139 struct info
140 {
141
        i64 \text{ mx} = -INF;
        i64 mn = INF:
143
        i64 \text{ sum} = 0;
144
        i64 ssum = 0;
145
        int len = 0;
146
147
        info (): mx(-INF), mn(INF), sum(0), ssum(0), len(0) {};
148
        info (i64 val) : mx(val), mn(val), sum(val), ssum(val * val), len(1) {};
149 };
150
151 info operator+(const info &l, const info &r)
152 {
153
        info res;
154
        res.mx = max(1.mx, r.mx);
155
        res.mn = min(1.mn, r.mn);
156
        res.sum = 1.sum + r.sum;
157
        res.ssum = 1.ssum + r.ssum;
        res.len = 1.len + r.len;
159
160
        return res;
161 }
162
163 // // 区间加
164 // struct tagAdd
165 // {
166 //
           i64 add = 0;
167
168 //
           tagAdd() : add(0) {}
169 //
           tagAdd(i64 _add) : add(_add) {}
170
171 //
           bool empty() const
172 //
173 //
               return add == 0;
174 //
           }
175
176 //
           void apply(info &a) const
177 //
178 //
               i64 \text{ old} = a.sum;
179
180 //
               a.mx += add;
```

```
182 //
               a.sum += add * a.len;
183 //
               a.ssum += 2 * add * old + add * add * a.len;
184 //
185
186 //
           void merge(const tagAdd &o)
187 //
188 //
               if (o.empty())
189 //
                   return;
190
191 //
               add += o.add;
192 //
193 // };
194
195 // // 区间赋值
196 // struct tagAssign
197 // {
198 //
           bool has = false;
199 //
           i64 \ val = 0;
200
201 //
           tagAssign() : has(false), val(0) {};
202 //
           tagAssign(i64 _val) : has(true), val(_val) {};
203
204 //
           bool empty() const
205 //
206 //
               return !has;
207 //
208
209 //
           void apply(info &a) const
210 //
211 //
               a.mx = val;
212 //
               a.mn = val;
213 //
               a.sum = val * a.len;
214 //
               a.ssum = val * val * a.len;
215 //
216
217 //
           void merge(const tagAssign &o)
218 //
219 //
               if (!o.has)
220 //
                   return;
221
222 //
               has = true;
223 //
               val = o.val;
224 //
225 // };
227 #undef 1s
228 #undef rs
```

181 //

a.mn += add;

```
229 // snippet-end
230
231 void solve()
232
233
234 }
235
236 signed main()
237 {
238
       // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
239
       // cout.tie(nullptr);
       // cin.tie(nullptr);
       int T = 1;
242
       // cin >> T;
       while (T--)
244
            solve();
245
       return 0;
246 }
```

1.6 SparseTable

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 using u32 = uint32_t;
 4 using i64 = int64 t;
5 using u64 = uint64_t;
6 using f64 = long double;
7 using i128 = __int128_t;
8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) { return (1 <= r ? uniform int distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
19 template<typename T>
20 struct SparseTable
21 {
      T op(T a, T b) { return max(a, b); }
      vector<vector<T>> a;
24
      int n;
25
      SparseTable(vector<T>& input)
```

```
28
           n = input.size();
29
30
           int max_log = __lg(n);
31
           a.assign(n, vector<T>(max_log + 1, 0));
32
33
           for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
34
               a[i][0] = input[i];
35
36
           for (int j = 1; j <= max_log; j++)</pre>
37
38
               for (int i = 0; i + (1 << j) - 1 < n; i++)
39
                   // [i, i + 2 ^ (j - 1) - 1], [i + 2 ^ (j - 1), i + 2 ^ j - 1];
41
                    a[i][j] = op(a[i][j-1], a[i+(1 << (j-1))][j-1]);
42
               }
43
44
       }
45
46
       T query(int 1, int r)
47
48
           assert(1 <= r && 1 >= 0 && r < n);
49
50
           int j = __lg(r - l + 1);
51
           // [1, 1 + 2 ^ j - 1], [r - 2 ^ j + 1, r];
52
           return op(a[1][j], a[r - (1 << j) + 1][j]);</pre>
53
54 };
55 // snippet-end
57 void solve()
58 {
59
       int n, m;
60
       cin >> n >> m;
61
       vector<int> a(n + 1);
62
       for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
63
           cin >> a[i];
64
       SparseTable st(a);
66
       while (m--)
67
68
           int 1, r;
69
           cin >> 1 >> r;
70
           cout << st.query(1, r) << "\n";</pre>
71
72 }
74 signed main()
```

1.7 treap

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 using u32 = uint32_t;
 4 using i64 = int64_t;
5 using u64 = uint64_t;
6 using f64 = long double;
7 using i128 = __int128_t;
8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) { return (1 \le r ? uniform_int_distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
18 // snippet-begin:
19 struct Node
20 {
      Node *left = nullptr, *right = nullptr;
      pair<int, int> key;
23
      i64 priority;
      int min left = INT32 MAX;
25
      Node(pair<int, int> key) : key(key), priority(rng()), min_left(key.second) {}
26 };
27
28 int get_left_min(Node *cur)
29 {
30
      return cur == nullptr ? INT32_MAX : cur->min_left;
31 }
32
33 void update(Node *cur)
34 {
```

```
35
       if (cur != nullptr)
36
           cur->min_left = min(cur->key.second, min(get_left_min(cur->left),
       get_left_min(cur->right)));
37 }
38
   Node* merge(Node *left tree, Node *right tree)
40
41
       if (left_tree == nullptr)
42
           return right_tree;
43
       if (right_tree == nullptr)
44
           return left_tree;
45
46
       if (left_tree->priority < right_tree->priority)
47
       {
48
           right_tree->left = merge(left_tree, right_tree->left);
49
           update(right tree);
50
           return right_tree;
51
       }
52
       else
53
54
           left tree->right = merge(left tree->right, right tree);
55
           update(left_tree);
56
           return left tree;
57
       }
58
59
60
   pair < Node*, Node*> split(Node *cur, pair < int, int > key)
61
62
       if (cur == nullptr)
           return {nullptr, nullptr};
63
64
65
       if (key > cur->key)
66
       {
67
           auto [left_split, right_split] = split(cur->right, key);
68
           cur->right = left_split;
69
           update(cur);
70
           return {cur, right_split};
71
       }
72
       else
73
       {
74
           auto [left_split, right_split] = split(cur->left, key);
75
           cur->left = right_split;
76
           update(cur);
77
           return {left_split, cur};
78
79
80
81 void remove node(Node *&cur, pair<int, int> key)
```

```
82 {
83
       if (cur == nullptr)
84
            return;
85
86
       if (cur->key == key)
87
88
            cur = merge(cur->left, cur->right);
89
            if (cur != nullptr)
90
                update(cur);
91
            return;
92
       }
93
94
       if (cur->key > key)
95
            remove_node(cur->left, key);
96
       else
97
            remove node(cur->right, key);
99
       update(cur);
100 }
101 // snippet-end
102
103 void solve()
104 {
105
106
107
108 signed main()
109 {
110
       // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
111
       // cout.tie(nullptr);
       // cin.tie(nullptr);
112
113
       int T = 1;
114
       // cin >> T;
115
       while (T--)
116
            solve();
117
        return 0;
```

2 图论

2.1 HLD

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using u32 = uint32_t;
using i64 = int64_t;
using u64 = uint64_t;
```

```
6 using f64 = long double;
                                                                                               53
                                                                                               54
 7 using i128 = __int128_t;
                                                                                                          adj[u].push_back(v);
 8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
                                                                                               55
                                                                                                          adj[v].push_back(u);
                                                                                               56
                                                                                                      }
                                                                                               57
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
                                                                                               58
                                                                                                      void dfs1(int u, int p, int d)
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
                                                                                               59
13 const int inf = 1e9;
                                                                                               60
                                                                                                          fa[u] = p;
14
                                                                                               61
                                                                                                          deep[u] = d;
                                                                                               62
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
                                                                                                          siz[u] = 1;
16 auto rnd = [](u64 l, u64 r) \{ return (l <= r ? uniform_int_distribution < u64 > (l, r)(
                                                                                               63
                                                                                                          for (auto v : adj[u])
       rng) : 0); };
                                                                                               65
                                                                                                              if (v == p)
17
18 // snippet-begin:
                                                                                                                   continue;
19
   struct HLD
                                                                                               67
                                                                                                              dfs1(v, u, d + 1);
20 {
                                                                                                              if (siz[v] > siz[adj[u][0]])
21
       int n;
                                                                                                                   swap(v, adj[u][0]);
22
                                                                                               70
       int id = 0;
                                                                                                               siz[u] += siz[v];
                                                                                               71
23
       vector<vector<int>> adj;
24
                                                                                              72
                                                                                                      }
25
                                                                                               73
       vector<int> fa;
26
                                                                                               74
       vector<int> deep;
                                                                                                      void dfs2(int u, int t)
27
                                                                                               75
       vector<int> siz;
28
                                                                                               76
                                                                                                          top[u] = t;
29
       vector<int> dfn;
                                                                                               77
                                                                                                          dfn[u] = id++;
30
                                                                                               78
       vector<int> rev;
                                                                                                          rev[dfn[u]] = u;
31
                                                                                               79
                                                                                                          for (auto v : adj[u])
       vector<int> top;
32
                                                                                               80
33
                                                                                               81
                                                                                                              if (v == fa[u])
       HLD(int _n) : n(_n)
                                                                                               82
34
                                                                                                                   continue;
35
           adj.resize(n + 1);
                                                                                               83
                                                                                                               dfs2(v, v);
36
           fa.resize(n + 1, -1);
                                                                                               84
37
           deep.resize(n + 1);
                                                                                               85
                                                                                                      }
38
           siz.resize(n + 1);
                                                                                               86
39
                                                                                               87
                                                                                                      int dist(int u, int v)
40
           dfn.resize(n + 1);
                                                                                               88
                                                                                                      {
41
                                                                                               89
           rev.resize(n + 1);
                                                                                                          return deep[u] + deep[v] - 2 * deep[lca(u, v)];
42
                                                                                               90
           top.resize(n + 1);
                                                                                                      }
43
                                                                                               91
       }
                                                                                               92
44
                                                                                                      int lca(int u, int v)
45
       void build(int root = 1)
                                                                                               93
46
       {
                                                                                               94
                                                                                                          while (top[u] != top[v])
47
                                                                                               95
           id = 0;
                                                                                               96
48
           dfs1(root, -1, 0);
                                                                                                              if (deep[top[u]] < deep[top[v]])</pre>
49
           dfs2(root, root);
                                                                                               97
                                                                                                                   swap(u, v);
                                                                                               98
50
       }
                                                                                                               u = fa[top[u]];
51
                                                                                               99
                                                                                              100
       void add(int u, int v)
                                                                                                          return deep[u] < deep[v] ? u : v;</pre>
```

```
101
        }
102
103
        int kth(int u, int k)
104
105
            if (k < 0) return -1;
106
            if (deep[u] < k) return -1;</pre>
107
            while (u != -1)
108
109
                 int d = dfn[u] - dfn[top[u]];
110
                 if (k <= d) return rev[dfn[u] - k];</pre>
111
                 k -= d + 1;
112
113
                 u = fa[top[u]];
114
115
116
            return -1;
117
        }
118
119
        bool is_anc(int u, int v)
120
121
            return dfn[u] <= dfn[v] && dfn[v] < dfn[u] + siz[u];</pre>
122
123
124
        vector<pair<int,int>> vtree(vector<int> nodes, int root = 1)
125
126
            auto cmp = [&](int x, int y) { return dfn[x] < dfn[y]; };</pre>
127
             sort(nodes.begin(), nodes.end(), cmp);
128
            nodes.erase(unique(nodes.begin(), nodes.end()), nodes.end());
129
130
            vector<int> all = nodes;
131
            for (int i = 1; i < nodes.size(); i++) all.push_back(lca(nodes[i - 1], nodes</pre>
        [i]));
132
             sort(all.begin(), all.end(), cmp);
133
             all.erase(unique(all.begin(), all.end()), all.end());
134
135
            vector<pair<int,int>> edges;
136
            vector<int> st;
137
            for (int v : all)
138
139
                 if (st.empty())
140
141
                     st.push_back(v);
142
                     continue;
143
144
                 while (!st.empty() && !is anc(st.back(), v))
145
                     st.pop_back();
146
                 edges.emplace_back(st.back(), v);
147
                 st.push back(v);
```

```
148
149
            return edges;
150
151 };
152 // snippet-end
153
154 void solve()
155 {
156
157
158
   signed main()
160 {
161
        // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
162
        // cout.tie(nullptr);
163
        // cin.tie(nullptr);
164
        int T = 1;
165
        // cin >> T;
166
        while (T--)
167
            solve();
168
        return 0;
169 }
```

2.2 HLD extend

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 using i64 = int64 t;
 4 using u64 = uint64_t;
5 using f64 = long double;
 6 using i128 = __int128_t;
7 using u128 = __uint128_t;
9 const long double eps = 1e-12;
10 |  const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
11 const i64 INF = 1e18;
12 const int inf = 1e9;
13
14 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
15 auto rnd = [](i64 \ 1, i64 \ r) { return (1 \le r) ? uniform int distribution (i64) (1, r) (1 \le r)
       rng) : 0); };
17 // snippet-begin: HLD_extend
18 #define ls (node * 2 + 1)
19 #define rs (node * 2 + 2)
20
21 template<typename Info, typename Tag>
22 struct SegmentTree
```

```
23 {
24
       int n;
25
       vector<Info> tree;
26
       vector<Tag> lazy;
27
28
       SegmentTree() {}
29
30
       SegmentTree(int _n) : n(_n)
31
32
           init(vector < Info > (n, Info(0)));
33
       }
34
35
       template<typename T>
36
       SegmentTree(const vector<T> &input) : n(input.size())
37
38
           init(input);
39
       }
40
41
       template<typename T>
42
       void init(const vector<T> &input)
43
44
           n = input.size();
45
           tree.resize(4 * n + 5, Info());
46
           lazy.resize(4 * n + 5, Tag());
47
           build(0, 0, n - 1, input);
48
       }
49
50
       template<typename T>
51
       void build(int node, int start, int end, const vector<T> &input)
52
       {
53
           if (start == end)
54
55
               tree[node] = input[start];
56
57
           else
58
59
               int mid = (start + end) / 2;
60
               build(ls, start, mid, input);
61
               build(rs, mid + 1, end, input);
62
               tree[node] = tree[ls] + tree[rs];
63
64
       }
65
66
       void pushdown(int node)
67
       {
68
           if (lazy[node].empty()) return;
69
70
           lazy[node].apply(tree[ls]);
```

```
71
            lazy[node].apply(tree[rs]);
72
73
            lazy[ls].merge(lazy[node]);
74
            lazy[rs].merge(lazy[node]);
75
76
            lazy[node] = Tag();
77
       }
78
79
       void update(int node, int start, int end, int l, int r, const Tag &val)
80
81
            if (end < 1 || start > r) return;
82
            if (1 <= start && end <= r)
83
84
                val.apply(tree[node]);
85
                lazy[node].merge(val);
86
                return;
87
           }
88
89
            pushdown(node);
90
            int mid = (start + end) / 2;
91
            if (1 <= mid) update(ls, start, mid, 1, r, val);</pre>
92
            if (mid < r) update(rs, mid + 1, end, l, r, val);</pre>
93
            tree[node] = tree[ls] + tree[rs];
94
       }
95
       void modify(int node, int start, int end, int pos, const Info &val)
97
       {
98
            if (start == end)
99
           {
100
                tree[node] = val;
101
                return;
102
           }
103
104
            pushdown(node);
105
            int mid = (start + end) / 2;
106
            if (pos <= mid) modify(ls, start, mid, pos, val);</pre>
107
            else if (pos > mid) modify(rs, mid + 1, end, pos, val);
108
            tree[node] = tree[ls] + tree[rs];
109
       }
110
111
       Info query(int node, int start, int end, int l, int r)
112
       {
113
            if (1 > end | | r < start) return Info();</pre>
114
            if (1 <= start && end <= r) return tree[node];</pre>
115
            pushdown(node);
116
            int mid = (start + end) / 2;
117
            return query(ls, start, mid, l, r) + query(rs, mid + 1, end, l, r);
118
```

```
120
        void update(int 1, int r, const Tag &val)
121
122
            if (1 > r) return;
123
            update(0, 0, n - 1, l, r, val);
124
        }
125
126
        void modify(int pos, const Info &val)
127
128
            modify(0, 0, n - 1, pos, val);
129
        }
130
131
        Info query(int 1, int r)
132
133
            if (1 > r) return Info();
134
            return query(0, 0, n - 1, 1, r);
135
136 };
137
138 struct info
139 {
140
        i64 \text{ mx} = -INF;
141
        i64 mn = INF;
142
        i64 \text{ sum} = 0;
143
        i64 \text{ ssum} = 0;
        int len = 0;
144
145
146
        info (): mx(-INF), mn(INF), sum(0), ssum(0), len(0) {};
147
        info (i64 val) : mx(val), mn(val), sum(val), ssum(val * val), len(1) {};
148 };
149
150 info operator+(const info &1, const info &r)
151 {
152
        info res;
153
        res.mx = max(1.mx, r.mx);
154
        res.mn = min(1.mn, r.mn);
155
        res.sum = 1.sum + r.sum;
156
        res.ssum = 1.ssum + r.ssum;
157
        res.len = 1.len + r.len;
158
159
        return res;
160 }
161
162 // 区间加
163 struct tagAdd
164 {
165
        i64 add = 0;
166
```

```
tagAdd() : add(0) {}
168
        tagAdd(i64 _add) : add(_add) {}
169
170
        bool empty() const
171
172
            return add == 0;
173
        }
174
175
        void apply(info &a) const
176
177
            i64 old = a.sum;
178
179
            a.mx += add;
180
            a.mn += add;
181
            a.sum += add * a.len;
182
            a.ssum += 2 * add * old + add * add * a.len;
183
        }
184
185
        void merge(const tagAdd &o)
186
187
            if (o.empty())
188
                return;
189
190
            add += o.add;
191
192 };
193
194 // 区间赋值
195 struct tagAssign
196
197
        bool has = false;
198
        i64 val = 0;
199
200
        tagAssign() : has(false), val(0) {};
201
        tagAssign(i64 _val) : has(true), val(_val) {};
202
203
        bool empty() const
204
        {
205
            return !has;
206
        }
207
208
        void apply(info &a) const
209
210
            a.mx = val;
211
            a.mn = val;
212
            a.sum = val * a.len;
213
            a.ssum = val * val * a.len;
214
```

```
215
216
        void merge(const tagAssign &o)
217
218
            if (!o.has)
219
                 return;
220
221
            has = true;
222
            val = o.val;
223
224 };
225
226 #undef 1s
227 #undef rs
228
   template<typename Tag>
230 struct HLD
231 {
232
        int n;
        int id;
233
234
        int start;
235
        int cap;
236
        int use_edge;
237
        vector<vector<int>> adj;
238
239
        vector<int> fa;
240
        vector<int> deep;
241
        vector<int> siz;
242
243
        vector<int> dfn;
244
        vector<int> rev;
245
        vector<int> top;
246
247
        SegmentTree<info, Tag> tree;
248
249
        HLD(int _n, int _start = 1) : n(_n), start(_start), cap(n + start)
250
251
            adj.resize(cap);
252
            fa.resize(cap, -1);
253
            deep.resize(cap);
254
            siz.resize(cap);
255
256
            dfn.resize(cap);
257
            rev.resize(cap);
258
            top.resize(cap);
259
        }
260
261
        void build(int root)
262
```

```
263
            id = 0;
264
            dfs1(root, -1, 0);
265
            dfs2(root, root);
266
        }
267
268
        template<typename T>
269
        void init(vector<T> &input)
270
        {
271
            use_edge = 0;
272
            vector<T> tmp(n, 0);
273
            for (int i = start; i < cap; i++)</pre>
274
                 tmp[dfn[i]] = input[i];
275
276
            tree.init(tmp);
277
        }
278
279
        template<typename T>
280
        void init(vector<tuple<int, int, T>> &input)
281
282
            use edge = 1;
283
            vector<T> tmp(n, 0);
284
            for (auto [u, v, w] : input)
285
286
                if (deep[u] > deep[v])
287
                     tmp[dfn[u]] = w;
288
                else
289
                     tmp[dfn[v]] = w;
290
            }
291
292
            tree.init(tmp);
293
294
295
        void add(int u, int v)
296
297
            adj[u].push_back(v);
298
            adj[v].push_back(u);
299
        }
300
301
        void dfs1(int u, int p, int d)
302
        {
303
            fa[u] = p;
304
            deep[u] = d;
305
            siz[u] = 1;
306
            for (auto v : adj[u])
307
308
                if (v == p)
309
                     continue;
310
                 dfs1(v, u, d + 1);
```

```
311
                 if (siz[v] > siz[adj[u][0]])
312
                     swap(v, adj[u][0]);
313
                 siz[u] += siz[v];
314
            }
        }
315
316
317
        void dfs2(int u, int t)
318
319
             top[u] = t;
320
             dfn[u] = id++;
321
             rev[dfn[u]] = u;
322
             for (auto v : adj[u])
323
324
                 if (v == fa[u])
325
                     continue;
326
                 dfs2(v, v);
327
328
        }
329
330
        int dist(int u, int v)
331
332
             return deep[u] + deep[v] - 2 * deep[lca(u, v)];
333
        }
334
335
        int lca(int u, int v)
336
        {
337
             while (top[u] != top[v])
338
339
                 if (deep[top[u]] < deep[top[v]])</pre>
340
                     swap(u, v);
341
                 u = fa[top[u]];
342
343
             return deep[u] < deep[v] ? u : v;</pre>
344
345
346
        int kth(int u, int k)
347
348
            if (k < 0) return -1;
349
             if (deep[u] < k) return -1;</pre>
350
             while (u != -1)
351
352
                 int d = dfn[u] - dfn[top[u]];
353
                 if (k <= d) return rev[dfn[u] - k];</pre>
354
355
                 k -= d + 1;
356
                 u = fa[top[u]];
357
358
```

```
359
            return -1;
360
        }
361
362
        void update_path(int u, int v, const Tag &val)
363
364
            while (top[u] != top[v])
365
366
                if (deep[top[u]] < deep[top[v]])</pre>
367
                     swap(u, v);
369
                int 1 = dfn[top[u]];
                 int r = dfn[u];
371
                tree.update(1, r, val);
372
                 u = fa[top[u]];
373
            }
374
375
            int 1 = min(dfn[u], dfn[v]);
376
            int r = max(dfn[u], dfn[v]);
377
            tree.update(1 + use_edge, r, val);
378
        }
379
380
        info query_path(int u, int v)
381
        {
382
            info res;
383
            while (top[u] != top[v])
384
385
                if (deep[top[u]] < deep[top[v]])</pre>
                     swap(u, v);
387
388
                 int 1 = dfn[top[u]];
389
                int r = dfn[u];
390
                 res = res + tree.query(1, r);
391
                 u = fa[top[u]];
392
393
394
            int 1 = min(dfn[u], dfn[v]);
395
            int r = max(dfn[u], dfn[v]);
396
            res = res + tree.query(1 + use_edge, r);
397
398
            return res;
399
400
401
        void update subtree(int u, const Tag &val)
402
403
            int 1 = dfn[u];
404
            int r = dfn[u] + siz[u] - 1;
405
            tree.update(1 + use_edge, r, val);
406
```

```
407
408
        info query_subtree(int u)
409
410
            int 1 = dfn[u];
            int r = dfn[u] + siz[u] - 1;
411
412
            return tree.query(1 + use_edge, r);
413
414 };
    // snippet-end
416
417 void solve()
418 {
419
420
421
422 int main()
423 {
424
        // ios::sync with stdio(false);
        // cout.tie(nullptr);
425
426
        // cin.tie(nullptr);
427
        int T = 1;
428
        // cin >> T;
429
        while (T--)
430
            solve();
431
        return 0;
432 }
```

2.3 HopcroftKarp

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 using namespace std;
 3 using u32 = uint32 t;
 4 using i64 = int64 t;
 5 using u64 = uint64_t;
 6 using f64 = long double;
 7 using i128 = __int128_t;
 8 using u128 = uint128 t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
14
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) \{ return (1 <= r ? uniform int distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
18 // snippet-begin:
```

```
19 struct HopcroftKarp
20 {
                                // n: 左部顶点数, m: 右部顶点数
     int n, m;
     vector<vector<int>> adj;
                                // 邻接表,存储从左部到右部的边
     vector<int> pair_u, pair_v; // 匹配数组。pair_u[u] = v, pair_v[v] = u
                                // BFS 中用于记录从左部未匹配点出发的距离
     vector<int> dist;
     HopcroftKarp(int size u, int size v)
         n = size u;
         m = size_v;
         pair_u.resize(n + 1, 0);
         pair_v.resize(m + 1, 0);
         dist.resize(n + 1, 0);
         adj.resize(n + 1);
     void add(int u, int v)
     {
         adj[u].push back(v);
     }
      * @brief 通过 BFS 寻找增广路径,并对左部顶点进行分层。
      * @return 如果找到了至少一条增广路径,返回 `true`; 否则返回 `false`。
      */
     bool bfs()
         queue<int> q;
         for (int u = 1; u <= n; u++)</pre>
             if (pair_u[u] == 0) // 从所有未匹配的左部点开始
                dist[u] = 0;
                q.push(u);
                dist[u] = INT32_MAX;
         dist[0] = INT32 MAX; // 虚拟NIL节点的距离设为无穷大
         while (!q.empty())
            int u = q.front();
             q.pop();
             if (dist[u] >= dist[0]) // 剪枝: 如果当前路径长度已超过已找到的增广路,
      则停止
                continue:
             for (auto v : adj[u])
```

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```
67
                 if (dist[pair_v[v]] == INT32_MAX) // 如果 v 的匹配点尚未被访问
69
                     dist[pair_v[v]] = dist[u] + 1;
70
                     q.push(pair_v[v]);
71
                 }
72
             }
73
74
          return dist[0] != INT32_MAX; // 如果NIL节点被访问, 说明找到了增广路
75
      }
76
77
      /**
       * @brief 通过 DFS 在 BFS 构建的分层图上寻找一条增广路径。
78
79
       * @param u 当前搜索的左部顶点 (1-based)。
80
       * @return 如果从 u 出发找到了一条增广路径,返回 `true`; 否则返回 `false`。
81
       */
82
      bool dfs(int u)
83
84
          if (u == 0) // 到达虚拟NIL节点,说明成功找到一条增广路径
85
             return true;
86
          for (auto v : adj[u])
87
88
             if (dist[pair v[v]] == dist[u] + 1) // 沿着分层图的边搜索
90
                 if (dfs(pair v[v])) // 递归查找
91
92
                     pair_u[u] = v;
93
                     pair v[v] = u;
94
                     return true;
95
                 }
96
97
          dist[u] = INT32_MAX; // 从 u 出发无法找到增广路,将其距离设为无穷,防止后续
98
       访问
          return false;
99
100
101
102
       * @brief 计算二分图的最大匹配数。
103
104
       * @return 最大匹配数。
105
       */
106
      int max_matching()
107
108
          int matching = 0;
109
          while (bfs()) // 只要还能找到增广路
110
111
             for (int u = 1; u <= n; u++)</pre>
112
             {
```

```
113
                   if (pair u[u] == 0) // 尝试为每个未匹配的左部点寻找增广路
114
115
                       if (dfs(u))
116
                          matching++;
117
118
               }
119
120
           return matching;
121
122
123
124
        * @brief 获取最终的匹配结果。
        * @return 一个向量 `pair_u`, 其中 `pair_u[i]` 表示与左部顶点 `i` 匹配的右部顶
126
        */
127
       vector<int> get matching()
128
129
           return pair u;
130
131 };
132 // snippet-end
133
134 void solve()
135 {
136
137
138
139 signed main()
140 {
141
       // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
142
       // cout.tie(nullptr);
143
      // cin.tie(nullptr);
       int T = 1;
145
       // cin >> T;
       while (T--)
147
           solve();
148
       return 0;
149 }
```

2.4 LCA

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using u32 = uint32_t;
using i64 = int64_t;
using u64 = uint64_t;
using f64 = long double;
using i128 = __int128_t;
```

```
8 using u128 = uint128 t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
14
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) { return (1 \le r ? uniform_int_distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
19 struct LCA
20
21
       int n, max_log;
22
       vector<vector<int>> up;
23
       vector<int> depth, roots;
24
25
       LCA(int _n)
26
27
           n = _n;
28
           max_log = log2(n) + 1;
29
           up.resize(n + 1, vector<int>(max_log + 1, 0));
30
           roots.resize(n + 1, -1);
31
           depth.resize(n + 1, -1);
32
       }
33
34
       void build(vector<vector<int>> &adj)
35
36
           auto dfs = [&](auto dfs, int u, int p, int d, int r) -> void
37
38
               up[u][0] = p;
39
               depth[u] = d;
40
               roots[u] = r;
41
42
               for (int v : adj[u])
43
44
                   if (v == p)
                        continue;
46
                   dfs(dfs, v, u, d + 1, r);
47
               }
48
           };
49
50
           for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
51
52
               if (depth[i] == -1)
53
                   dfs(dfs, i, 0, 0, i);
54
           }
```

```
for (int j = 1; j < max_log; j++)</pre>
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
            if (up[i][j - 1] == 0)
                 continue;
             up[i][j] = up[up[i][j - 1]][j - 1];
        }
    }
void build(int root, vector<vector<int>> &adj)
    auto dfs = [&](auto dfs, int u, int p, int d, int r) -> void
        up[u][0] = p;
        depth[u] = d;
        roots[u] = r;
        for (int v : adj[u])
            if (v == p)
                 continue;
            dfs(dfs, v, u, d + 1, r);
        }
    };
    dfs(dfs, root, 0, 0, root);
    for (int j = 1; j < max_log; j++)</pre>
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
            if (up[i][j - 1] == 0)
                 continue;
            up[i][j] = up[up[i][j - 1]][j - 1];
}
int query(int u, int v)
    if (roots[u] != roots[v])
        return -1;
    if (depth[u] < depth[v])</pre>
```

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99

100

101

```
103
                 swap(u, v);
104
105
            for (int j = max_log - 1; j >= 0; j--)
106
107
                 if (depth[u] - (111 << j) >= depth[v])
108
                     u = up[u][j];
109
            }
110
111
            if (u == v)
112
                 return u;
113
114
            for (int j = max_log - 1; j >= 0; j--)
115
116
                 if (up[u][j] != up[v][j])
117
118
                     u = up[u][j];
119
                     v = up[v][j];
120
121
122
123
            return up[u][0];
124
125 };
126 // snippet-end
128 void solve()
129 {
130
131
132
133 signed main()
134 {
135
        // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
136
        // cout.tie(nullptr);
137
        // cin.tie(nullptr);
138
        int T = 1;
139
        // cin >> T;
140
        while (T--)
141
            solve();
142
        return 0;
143 }
```

2.5 TarjanEBCC

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using u32 = uint32_t;
using i64 = int64_t;
```

```
5 | using u64 = uint64 t;
6 using f64 = long double;
7 using i128 = __int128_t;
8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 \mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) \{ return (1 <= r ? uniform_int_distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
18 // snippet-begin:
19 struct TarjanEBCC
20 {
21
       int n, id = 0, ebcc count = 0, timer = 0;
       vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> adj;
23
       vector<vector<int>> ebcc, nadj;
       vector<int> dfn, low, bel, stk;
25
       vector<bool> bridge, instk;
26
27
       TarjanEBCC(int _n) : n(_n)
28
29
           instk.resize(n + 1);
30
           adj.resize(n + 1);
31
           dfn.resize(n + 1);
32
           low.resize(n + 1);
33
           bel.resize(n + 1);
34
           ebcc.resize(1);
35
36
37
       void add(int u, int v)
38
39
           id++;
40
           adj[u].push_back({v, id});
41
           adj[v].push_back({u, id});
42
       }
43
44
       void dfs(int u, int fid)
45
       {
46
           dfn[u] = low[u] = ++timer;
47
           stk.push_back(u);
48
           instk[u] = true;
49
50
           for (auto [v, eid] : adj[u])
51
```

```
52
                if (eid == fid) continue;
53
54
               if (!dfn[v])
55
               {
56
                    dfs(v, eid);
57
                    low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
58
59
                    if (low[v] > dfn[u])
60
                        bridge[eid] = true;
61
               }
62
                else if (instk[v])
63
                    low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
64
           }
65
66
           if (dfn[u] == low[u])
67
68
                ebcc_count++;
69
                ebcc.emplace_back();
70
                while (true)
71
               {
72
                    int x = stk.back();
73
                    stk.pop_back();
74
                    instk[x] = false;
75
                    bel[x] = ebcc_count;
76
                    ebcc.back().push back(x);
77
                    if (x == u) break;
78
79
           }
80
       }
81
82
       void run()
83
84
            bridge.assign(id + 1, 0);
85
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
86
87
                if (!dfn[i])
89
                    dfs(i, -1);
90
91
92
       }
93
94
       void build()
95
96
            nadj.assign(ebcc_count + 1, {});
97
            for (int u = 1; u <= n; u++)</pre>
98
99
                for (auto [v, id] : adj[u])
```

```
101
                     if (bridge[id])
103
                         int x = bel[u];
104
                         int y = bel[v];
                         if (x > y)
106
107
                             nadj[x].push_back(y);
                             nadj[y].push_back(x);
                         }
110
                    }
111
112
113
114 };
115 // snippet-end
116
117 void solve()
118 {
119
120 }
121
122 signed main()
123 {
124
        // ios::sync with stdio(false);
125
        // cout.tie(nullptr);
126
       // cin.tie(nullptr);
127
        int T = 1;
128
        // cin >> T;
129
        while (T--)
130
            solve();
131
        return 0;
132 }
```

2.6 TarjanSCC

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using u32 = uint32_t;
using i64 = int64_t;
using u64 = uint64_t;
using f64 = long double;
using i128 = __int128_t;
using u128 = __uint128_t;
const long double eps = 1e-12;
const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
const i64 INF = 1e18;
```

```
13 const int inf = 1e9;
                                                                                               60
                                                                                                               scc count++;
14
                                                                                               61
                                                                                                               scc.emplace_back();
                                                                                               62
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
                                                                                                               while (true)
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) { return (1 \le r ? uniform_int_distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
                                                                                               63
                                                                                               64
                                                                                                                   int x = stk.back();
       rng) : 0); };
                                                                                               65
17
                                                                                                                   stk.pop_back();
18 // snippet-begin:
                                                                                               66
                                                                                                                   instk[x] = false;
                                                                                               67
19
   struct TarjanSCC
                                                                                                                   bel[x] = scc_count;
20 {
                                                                                                                   scc.back().push_back(x);
21
                                                                                               69
       int n, scc_count = 0, timer = 0;
                                                                                                                   if (x == u) break;
22
                                                                                               70
       vector<vector<int>> adj, scc, nadj;
                                                                                                               }
23
                                                                                               71
       vector<int> dfn, low, bel, stk;
24
       vector<bool> instk;
                                                                                               72
                                                                                                      }
                                                                                               73
25
26
                                                                                               74
       TarjanSCC(int _n) : n(_n)
                                                                                                      void run()
27
                                                                                               75
                                                                                               76
28
           instk.resize(n + 1);
                                                                                                           for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
29
                                                                                               77
           adj.resize(n + 1);
                                                                                               78
30
           dfn.resize(n + 1);
                                                                                                               if (!dfn[i])
31
           low.resize(n + 1);
                                                                                               79
32
                                                                                               80
           bel.resize(n + 1);
                                                                                                                   dfs(i);
33
                                                                                               81
           scc.resize(1);
34
                                                                                               82
       }
35
                                                                                               83
                                                                                                      }
36
       void add(int u, int v)
                                                                                               84
37
       {
                                                                                                      void build()
38
                                                                                               86
                                                                                                      {
           adj[u].push_back(v);
                                                                                               87
39
       }
                                                                                                           nadj.resize(scc count + 1);
                                                                                               88
40
                                                                                                           vector<pair<int, int>> e;
                                                                                               89
       void dfs(int u)
41
                                                                                                           for (int u = 1; u <= n; u++)</pre>
42
                                                                                               90
43
           dfn[u] = low[u] = ++timer;
                                                                                               91
                                                                                                               for (int v : adj[u])
                                                                                               92
44
           stk.push_back(u);
45
           instk[u] = 1;
                                                                                               93
                                                                                                                    if (bel[u] != bel[v])
46
                                                                                               94
47
                                                                                               95
           for (auto v : adj[u])
                                                                                                                        e.push_back({bel[u], bel[v]});
48
                                                                                               96
49
               if (!dfn[v])
                                                                                               97
                                                                                                               }
50
                                                                                                          }
               {
51
                                                                                               99
                    dfs(v);
52
                    low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
                                                                                               100
                                                                                                           sort(e.begin(), e.end());
53
                                                                                               101
                                                                                                           e.erase(unique(e.begin(), e.end()), e.end());
54
                                                                                               102
               else if (instk[v])
                                                                                               103
55
                    low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
                                                                                                           for (auto [u, v] : e)
56
                                                                                               104
           }
                                                                                                               nadj[u].push back(v);
                                                                                               105
57
58
           if (dfn[u] == low[u])
                                                                                               106 };
59
                                                                                               107 // snippet-end
```

```
108
109
   void solve()
110 {
111
112
113
114 signed main()
115 {
116
        // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
        // cout.tie(nullptr);
117
118
        // cin.tie(nullptr);
119
        int T = 1;
120
        // cin >> T;
121
        while (T--)
122
            solve();
123
        return 0;
124 }
```

3 字符串

3.1 01tire

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 using namespace std;
 3 using u32 = uint32_t;
 4 using i64 = int64 t;
 5 using u64 = uint64_t;
 6 using f64 = long double;
 7 using i128 = __int128_t;
 8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
14
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) { return (1 <= r ? uniform_int_distribution<u64>(1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
  struct Trie
19
20 {
21
      struct Node
22
23
           array<int, 2> nex;
24
           int cnt = 0;
```

```
int end = 0;
    Node() { nex.fill(0); }
};
int mx = 31;
vector < Node > tree;
Trie(int n = 0)
    tree.reserve(n * (mx + 1) + 1);
    tree.emplace_back();
int newNode()
    tree.emplace_back(Node());
    return tree.size() - 1;
}
void insert(int x)
    int p = 0;
    for (int k = mx; k >= 0; k--)
        int bit = (x >> k) & 1;
        if (!tree[p].nex[bit])
            tree[p].nex[bit] = newNode();
        p = tree[p].nex[bit];
        tree[p].cnt++;
    tree[p].end++;
int query(int x)
    int p = 0, res = 0;
    for (int k = mx; k \ge 0; k--)
        int bit = (x \gg k) \& 1;
        if (tree[p].nex[bit ^ 1])
            res |= (111 << k);
            p = tree[p].nex[bit ^ 1];
        }
        else
            p = tree[p].nex[bit];
```

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```
74
75
           return res;
76
77
   // snippet-end
79
   void solve()
81
82
83
84
85 signed main()
86
87
       // ios::sync with stdio(false);
      // cout.tie(nullptr);
      // cin.tie(nullptr);
90
       int T = 1;
       // cin >> T;
92
       while (T--)
93
           solve();
94
       return 0;
95 }
```

3.2 AhoCorasick

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 using namespace std;
 3 using u32 = uint32_t;
 4 using i64 = int64 t;
 5 | using u64 = uint64 t;
 6 using f64 = long double;
 7 using i128 = int128 t;
 8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
14
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) \{ return (1 <= r ? uniform int distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
19 struct AhoCorasick
20 {
       struct Node
```

```
array<int, 26> nex; // 子节点指针, 对于小写字母 'a'-'z'。
   int cnt = 0:
                  // 记录有多少个模式串经过此节点。
   int end = 0;
                  // 记录有多少个模式串在此节点结束。
                  // fail 指针,指向当前节点代表字符串的最长后缀所对应的节
   int fail = 0;
   int link = 0;
                  // 输出链 (字典序指针) , 指向 fail 链上最近的、代表一个
完整模式串的节点。用于优化统计。
   int occ = 0;
                  // 出现次数,在 query 时用于统计该节点代表的模式串在文本
串中的出现次数。
   Node() { nex.fill(0); } // 构造时将所有子节点初始化为0 (不存在)。
};
vector<Node> tree; // 使用 vector 存储所有节点,构成 Trie 树。tree[0] 是根节
vector<int> endpos; // 记录每个模式串(按插入顺序) 在 Trie 树中结尾节点的索引。
vector<int> bfs;
                // 存储 build 过程中节点的 BFS 遍历顺序, 用于 query 时按拓
扑序逆序更新 occ。
AhoCorasick(int n)
   // 创建根节点。
   tree.emplace back();
   // 根据模式串数量 n, 预分配 endpos 数组大小。
   endpos.resize(n);
int newNode()
{
   tree.emplace_back(Node());
   return tree.size() - 1;
}
* @brief 将一个模式串插入到 Trie 树中。
* @param s 要插入的模式串。
* @param id (可选) 该模式串的唯一ID, 用于在 `endpos` 中记录其末尾节点位置。
void insert(string &s, int id = 0)
   int u = 0; // 从根节点开始
   for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++)</pre>
      int c = s[i] - 'a'; // 计算字符对应的索引
      // 如果子节点不存在,则创建一个新节点
      if (!tree[u].nex[c])
         tree[u].nex[c] = newNode();
```

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```
112
                                                                                                 // 如果 v 的 fail 节点本身就是一个模式串的结尾, 则 link 指向它
66
             // 移动到子节点
                                                                             113
                                                                                                 if (tree[to].end > 0)
67
                                                                                                    tree[v].link = to;
             u = tree[u].nex[c];
68
             tree[u].cnt++; // 经过该节点的模式串数量加一
                                                                             115
                                                                                                 else // 否则,继承 fail 节点的 link
69
                                                                             116
                                                                                                    tree[v].link = tree[to].link;
70
71
          tree[u].end++; // 在结尾节点, 标记一个模式串在此结束
                                                                             118
                                                                                                 q.push(v);
          endpos[id] = u; // 记录第 id 个模式串的结尾节点是 u
72
                                                                             119
                                                                                             }
73
      }
                                                                             120
                                                                                              else
74
                                                                             121
75
                                                                             122
                                                                                                 // 如果节点 u 没有字符 c 的子节点,则将该路径"补全"
       * @brief 构建 AC 自动机。
                                                                                                 // 直接连接到 u 的 fail 节点沿着 c 转移的路径上
76
               核心是计算所有节点的 `fail` 指针, 并在此过程中 "补全" Trie 图。
77
                                                                             124
                                                                                                 tree[u].nex[c] = tree[tree[u].fail].nex[c];
       */
                                                                             125
78
79
      void build()
                                                                             126
                                                                                          }
80
      {
                                                                             127
                                                                                      }
                                                                             128
81
          queue<int> q;
                                                                                   }
82
         // 初始化队列,将根节点的所有直接子节点入队
                                                                             129
                                                                             130
83
          for (int c = 0; c < 26; c++)
84
                                                                             131
                                                                                    * @brief 在文本串 s 上执行匹配,并统计每个模式串的出现次数。
85
             if (tree[0].nex[c])
                                                                             132
                                                                                    * @param s 文本串。
                                                                             133
86
                // 第一层节点的 fail 指针都指向根节点 0
                                                                             134
                                                                                   void query(string &s)
                tree[tree[0].nex[c]].fail = 0;
                                                                             135
                                                                                   {
89
                q.push(tree[0].nex[c]);
                                                                             136
                                                                                       int node = 0;
                                                                             137
90
                                                                                       // 1. 遍历文本串 s, 在 AC 自动机上进行匹配
             }
91
                                                                             138
                                                                                       for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++)</pre>
         }
                                                                             139
92
93
          // BFS 遍历所有节点以计算 fail 指针
                                                                             140
                                                                                          int c = s[i] - 'a';
                                                                             141
                                                                                          // 移动到下一个状态。因为 build 过程补全了路径, 所以可以直接转移
94
          while (!q.empty())
                                                                             142
95
                                                                                          node = tree[node].nex[c];
96
             int u = q.front();
                                                                             143
                                                                                          // 匹配到的节点出现次数加一
                                                                             144
97
             q.pop();
                                                                                          tree[node].occ++;
98
                                                                             145
             // 记录 BFS 顺序, 用于后续查询
                                                                             146
                                                                             147
                                                                                      // 2. 沿 fail 链反向更新出现次数
100
             bfs.push_back(u);
101
                                                                             148
                                                                                       // 倒序遍历 BFS 序列 (相当于拓扑排序的逆序)
102
             for (int c = 0; c < 26; c++)
                                                                             149
                                                                                       for (int i = bfs.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--)
                                                                             150
103
104
                int v = tree[u].nex[c];
                                                                             151
                                                                                          int u = bfs[i];
105
                // 如果节点 u 存在字符 c 的子节点 v
                                                                             152
                                                                                          // 将当前节点的出现次数累加到其 fail 指针指向的节点上
106
                if (v)
                                                                             153
                                                                                          // 这样就保证了如果匹配到了 "abc", 那么 "bc" 和 "c" (如果它们是模式串)
107
                                                                                    也会被正确计数
                    // v 的 fail 指针是 u 的 fail 指针所指向的节点沿着相同字符 c 转
108
                                                                             154
                                                                                          tree[tree[u].fail].occ += tree[u].occ;
       移得到的节点
                                                                             155
                                                                             156
                    tree[v].fail = tree[tree[u].fail].nex[c];
                                                                                   }
109
110
                    // 计算 v 的输出链 link
                                                                             157
111
                    int to = tree[v].fail;
                                                                             158
                                                                                   /**
```

```
159
        * @brief 重置所有节点的出现次数 `occ`, 以便进行下一次查询。
        */
160
161
       void reset()
162
163
           // 遍历所有在 build 中访问过的节点 (除了根节点) 并重置 occ
164
           for (auto u : bfs)
165
              tree[u].occ = 0;
166
           // 单独重置根节点的 occ
167
           tree[0].occ = 0;
168
169 };
   // snippet-end
171
172 void solve()
173 {
174
175 }
176
177 signed main()
178 {
179
       // ios::sync with stdio(false);
       // cout.tie(nullptr);
180
181
       // cin.tie(nullptr);
182
       int T = 1;
183
       // cin >> T;
184
       while (T--)
185
           solve();
186
       return 0;
187 }
```

3.3 PAM

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 using namespace std;
 3 using u32 = uint32 t;
 4 using i64 = int64 t;
 5 using u64 = uint64 t;
 6 using f64 = long double;
 7 using i128 = __int128_t;
 8 using u128 = uint128 t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9:
14
15 mt19937 64 rng(chrono::steady clock::now().time since epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) { return (1 \le r ? uniform_int_distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
```

```
rng) : 0); };
18 // snippet-begin:
19 /**
  * @brief 回文自动机 (PAM - Palindromic Automaton), 也称回文树。
         用于在线性时间内处理字符串的所有回文子串信息。
  */
23 struct PAM
24 {
    /**
     * @brief PAM 的节点结构。
     struct node
        array<int, 26> nex; // 子节点指针, nex[c] 指向在当前回文串两端加上字符 c 构
     成的新回文串节点。
        int fail = 0;
                      // fail 指针, 指向当前节点代表的回文串的最长回文后缀所对
     应的节点。
                      // 当前节点代表的回文串的长度。
        int len = 0:
       int end = 0;
                      // 记录以当前节点代表的回文串为后缀的次数。调用 count()
     后,变为在整个串中的出现次数。
       int num = 0:
                      // 当前节点代表的回文串所包含的回文后缀数量 (包括自身)。
     };
     vector<node> tree; // 使用 vector 存储所有节点。
     string s;
                  // 存储构建 PAM 的字符串, 为方便处理, 下标从 1 开始。
     int last;
                  // 指向当前已处理字符串的最长回文后缀所对应的节点。
     /**
     * @brief 构造函数, 初始化回文自动机。
            创建两个根节点: 0号节点 (偶根,长度为0)和1号节点 (奇根,长度为-1)。
     */
     PAM()
        tree.emplace back(); // 0号节点
        tree.emplace_back(); // 1号节点
        tree[0].len = 0;
        tree[1].len = -1;
        tree[0].fail = 1; // 偶根的 fail 指向奇根
        tree[1].fail = 1; // 奇根的 fail 指向自身 (或偶根, 视实现而定)
        s = " "; // 字符串下标从1开始, s[0]为占位符
        last = 0; // 初始时, 最长回文后缀是空串, 对应0号节点
     * @brief 创建一个新节点。
```

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59

```
* @return 返回新节点在节点数组中的索引。
62
       */
63
      int newNode()
64
65
          tree.emplace back();
          return tree.size() - 1;
66
67
      }
68
      /**
69
       * @brief 沿着 fail 链寻找一个合适的父节点。
70
71
               该父节点 u 满足: s[i] + u的回文串 + s[i] 也是一个回文串。
72
       * @param u 当前的 last 节点索引。
73
       * @param i 新增字符 s[i] 的索引。
74
       * @return 合适的父节点的索引。
75
76
      int getFail(int u, int i)
77
78
          // s[i - tree[u].len - 1] 是 u 对应回文串的前一个字符
79
          while (s[i - tree[u].len - 1] != s[i])
             u = tree[u].fail;
80
81
          return u;
82
      }
83
84
85
       * @brief 向自动机中插入一个新字符。
       * @param ch 要插入的字符。
87
       * @param i 字符在原字符串中的1-based索引。
89
      void insert(char ch, int i)
90
91
          s += ch;
92
          int c = ch - 'a';
          // 找到能扩展成新回文串的、当前串的最长回文后缀节点 u
94
          int u = getFail(last, i);
          // 如果这个新回文串不存在
96
97
          if (!tree[u].nex[c])
98
99
             int v = newNode(); // 创建新节点 v
100
101
             tree[v].len = tree[u].len + 2;
102
             // v 的 fail 指针是 u 的 fail 链上第一个能扩展成回文串的节点
103
             tree[v].fail = tree[getFail(tree[u].fail, i)].nex[c];
104
             tree[v].num = tree[tree[v].fail].num + 1;
105
106
             tree[u].nex[c] = v;
107
108
```

```
// 更新 last 节点
109
110
          last = tree[u].nex[c];
111
          tree[last].end++;
112
      }
113
114
115
       * @brief 统计每个本质不同回文子串在整个字符串中的出现次数。
116
                必须在所有字符插入后调用。
117
               利用 fail 树的性质,从叶节点向根节点累加 end 计数。
118
119
      void count()
120
121
          // 从后往前遍历节点(拓扑序的逆序),确保子节点的贡献先计算
122
          for (int u = tree.size() - 1; u >= 2; u--)
123
              tree[tree[u].fail].end += tree[u].end;
124
125 };
126 // snippet-end
128 void solve()
129 {
130
131 }
132
133 signed main()
134 {
135
      // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
      // cout.tie(nullptr);
137
      // cin.tie(nullptr);
      int T = 1;
139
      // cin >> T;
140
      while (T--)
          solve();
142
      return 0;
143 }
```

3.4 StringHash

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using i64 = int64_t;
using u64 = uint64_t;
using f64 = long double;
using i128 = __int128_t;
using u128 = __uint128_t;

const long double eps = 1e-12;
const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
```

```
11 const i64 INF = 1e18;
                                                                                                         h.assign(n + 1, 0ull);
12 const int inf = 1e9;
                                                                                              59
                                                                                                         for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)</pre>
                                                                                              60
14 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
                                                                                              61
                                                                                                             u64 v = (u64)(unsigned char)s[i - 1] + 1ull;
15 auto rnd = [](i64 l, i64 r) \{ return (l <= r ? uniform_int_distribution < i64 > (l, r) (
                                                                                              62
                                                                                                             // h[i] = add(mul(h[i - 1], BASE), v);
       rng) : 0); };
                                                                                              63
                                                                                                             h[i] = ((u128)h[i - 1] * BASE + v) % MOD;
                                                                                              64
16
17 // snippet-begin:
                                                                                              65
                                                                                                     }
18 struct StringHash
                                                                                              66
19 {
                                                                                              67
                                                                                                     Hash query(int 1, int r)
20
       static constexpr u64 MOD = (1ull << 61) - 1;</pre>
                                                                                              68
21
                                                                                              69
       inline static u64 BASE = rnd(MOD / 2, MOD - 2);
                                                                                                         if (r < 1) return Hash(0, 0);
22
                                                                                              70
       inline static vector < u64> P{1};
                                                                                                         int m = r - 1 + 1;
23
                                                                                              71
       inline static int max_pow = 0;
                                                                                                         ensure(m);
24
                                                                                              72
                                                                                                         // return Hash(sub(h[r + 1], mul(h[1], P[m])), m);
25
       struct Hash
                                                                                              73
                                                                                                         return Hash(h[r + 1] - (u128)(MOD - h[l]) * P[m] % MOD, m);
                                                                                              74
26
                                                                                                     }
27
                                                                                              75
           u64 val = 0;
28
                                                                                              76
           int len = 0;
                                                                                                     Hash whole()
29
                                                                                              77
           Hash() = default;
30
                                                                                              78
           Hash(u64 v, int 1): val(v), len(1) {}
                                                                                                         return Hash(h.back(), h.size() - 1);
31
                                                                                              79
32
                                                                                              80
           bool operator==(const Hash &o) const
33
                                                                                              81
                                                                                                     // static u64 add(u64 a, u64 b)
34
               return val == o.val && len == o.len;
                                                                                              82
                                                                                                     // {
35
                                                                                              83
           }
                                                                                                     //
                                                                                                             a += b;
36
                                                                                              84
                                                                                                     //
                                                                                                             if (a >= MOD) a -= MOD;
                                                                                              85
37
           Hash operator+(const Hash& rhs) const
                                                                                                     //
                                                                                                             return a;
38
                                                                                              86
                                                                                                     // }
                                                                                              87
39
               ensure(rhs.len);
                                                                                                     // static u64 sub(u64 a, u64 b)
40
               // return Hash(add(rhs.val, mul(val, P[rhs.len])), len + rhs.len);
                                                                                              88
                                                                                                     // {
                                                                                              89
41
               return Hash((rhs.val + (u128)val * P[rhs.len]) % MOD, len);
                                                                                                     //
                                                                                                            return a >= b? (a - b): (a + MOD - b);
42
           }
                                                                                              90
                                                                                                     // }
43
                                                                                              91
                                                                                                     // static u64 mul(u64 a, u64 b)
                                                                                              92
44
           bool operator<(const Hash &o) const</pre>
                                                                                                     // {
                                                                                              93
                                                                                                     //
45
                                                                                                            u128 c = (u128)a * b;
                                                                                              94
                                                                                                     //
46
               return (val < o.val) || (val == o.val && len < o.len);
                                                                                                            u64 \text{ res} = (u64)(c >> 61) + (u64)(c \& MOD);
                                                                                              95
47
           }
                                                                                                     //
                                                                                                            if (res >= MOD) res -= MOD;
48
                                                                                              96
                                                                                                     //
       };
                                                                                                            return res;
                                                                                              97
49
                                                                                                     // }
50
                                                                                              98
                                                                                                     static void ensure(int m)
       vector<u64> h;
51
       StringHash() = default;
                                                                                              99
52
                                                                                             100
       StringHash(const string &s) { build(s); }
                                                                                                         if (max pow >= m) return;
53
                                                                                             101
                                                                                                         P.resize(m + 1);
                                                                                             102
54
       void build(const string &s)
                                                                                                         for (int i = max pow + 1; i <= m; ++i) P[i] = (u128)P[i - 1] * BASE % MOD;
                                                                                             103
55
                                                                                                         max_pow = m;
56
           int n = s.size();
                                                                                             104
57
                                                                                             105 };
           ensure(n);
```

```
106 // snippet-end:
107
108 void solve()
109
110
111 }
112
113 int main()
114 {
115
        // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
116
        // cout.tie(nullptr);
117
        // cin.tie(nullptr);
118
        int T = 1;
119
        // cin >> T;
120
        while (T--)
121
            solve();
122
        return 0;
123 }
```

3.5 Z

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 using namespace std;
 3 using u32 = uint32_t;
 4 using i64 = int64 t;
 5 using u64 = uint64_t;
 6 using f64 = long double;
 7 using i128 = __int128_t;
 8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
14
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) \{ return (1 <= r ? uniform int distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
19
   vector<int> Z(string &s)
20 {
       int n = s.length();
21
22
       vector<int> z(n);
       int 1 = 0, r = 0;
24
       for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)</pre>
25
26
           if (i < r)
```

```
z[i] = min(z[1 - i], r - i + 1);
28
29
           while (i + z[i] - 1 < n \&\& s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i] - 1])
30
               z[i]++;
31
32
           if (i + z[i] - 1 > r)
33
34
               1 = i;
35
               r = i + z[i] - 1;
36
           }
37
       }
38
39
       return z;
40 }
41 // snippet-end
43 void solve()
44
45
46
47
48
  signed main()
49
50
      // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
51
       // cout.tie(nullptr);
      // cin.tie(nullptr);
53
       int T = 1;
      // cin >> T;
       while (T--)
           solve();
57
       return 0;
58 }
```

3.6 manacher

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using u32 = uint32_t;
using i64 = int64_t;
using u64 = uint64_t;
using i128 = __int128_t;
using i128 = __uint128_t;

const long double eps = 1e-12;
const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
const i64 INF = 1e18;
const int inf = 1e9;
```

```
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 l, u64 r) \{ return (l <= r ? uniform_int_distribution < u64 > (l, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
18 // snippet-begin:
19
20 | start = (i - p[i]) / 2;
21 \mid end = (i + p[i]) / 2 - 1 = start + p[i] - 1;
22 [start, end] 代表原始字符串中以 (i) 或者 (i - 1 和 i) 为中心的回文串
23 */
   vector<int> manacher(string &s)
25 {
26
       int n = s.length();
27
       vector<int> p(n);
28
       int center = 0, r = 0;
29
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
30
31
           int mr = 2 * center - i;
32
           if (i < r)
33
               p[i] = min(p[mr], r - i);
34
35
           while (i - p[i] - 1 >= 0 \& i + p[i] + 1 < n \& s[i - p[i] - 1] == s[i + p[i] + 1]
       ] + 1])
36
               p[i]++;
37
38
           if (i + p[i] - 1 > r)
39
40
               center = i;
               r = i + p[i] - 1;
42
43
44
45
       return p;
46 }
   // snippet-end
49 void solve()
50
51
52
54 signed main()
55 {
56
       // ios::sync with stdio(false);
57
       // cout.tie(nullptr);
58
      // cin.tie(nullptr);
       int T = 1;
```

```
60  // cin >> T;
61  while (T--)
62  solve();
63  return 0;
64 }
```

3.7 trie

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 using u32 = uint32_t;
4 using i64 = int64_t;
5 using u64 = uint64 t;
6 using f64 = long double;
7 using i128 = __int128_t;
8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) \{ return (1 <= r ? uniform_int_distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
19 struct Trie
20 {
21
       struct Node
22
23
           array<int, 26> nex;
24
           int cnt = 0, end = 0;
25
26
           Node() { nex.fill(0); }
27
       };
28
29
       vector<Node> tree;
30
       Trie(int n = 0)
31
32
           tree.reserve(n);
33
           tree.emplace_back();
34
35
36
       int newNode()
37
38
           tree.emplace_back(Node());
39
           return tree.size() - 1;
```

```
40
       }
41
42
       void insert(string s)
43
44
           int p = 0;
45
           for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++)</pre>
46
47
               int c = s[i] - 'a';
               if (!tree[p].nex[c])
                    tree[p].nex[c] = newNode();
50
51
               p = tree[p].nex[c];
52
               tree[p].cnt++;
53
54
55
           tree[p].end++;
56
       }
57
58
       int find(string s)
59
60
           int p = 0;
61
           for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++)</pre>
62
63
               int c = s[i] - 'a';
64
               if (!tree[p].nex[c])
                    return 0;
67
               p = tree[p].nex[c];
68
70
           return tree[p].end;
71
72
73 };
74 // snippet-end
76 void solve()
77 {
78
79
81 signed main()
82 {
83
       // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
84
       // cout.tie(nullptr);
      // cin.tie(nullptr);
       int T = 1;
       // cin >> T;
```

```
88 while (T--)
89 solve();
90 return 0;
91 }
```

4 数学

4.1 BigNum

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 using u32 = uint32 t;
4 using i64 = int64_t;
5 using u64 = uint64 t;
6 using f64 = long double;
7 using i128 = __int128_t;
8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
14
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) { return (1 \le r ? uniform_int_distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
      rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
19 #ifndef BIG ARITHMETIC H
20 #define BIG_ARITHMETIC_H
22 struct BigInt
23 {
24
      // 基数 B = 10<sup>9</sup>
      static const int BASE = 1e9;
      // 基数的宽度,用于格式化输出
      static const int WIDTH = 9;
      vector<int> s; // 存储大数的"数位"
30
      int sign;
                    // 符号: 1 为正或零, -1 为负
31
      BigInt() : sign(1) { s.push_back(0); }
      BigInt(long long num) { *this = num; }
35
      BigInt(const string& str) { *this = str; }
36
37 public:
```

```
BigInt& operator = (long long num)
39
40
           s.clear();
41
           sign = (num >= 0) ? 1 : -1;
42
           if (num < 0) num = -num;
43
           if (num == 0) s.push_back(0);
44
           while (num > 0)
45
46
               s.push_back(num % BASE);
47
               num /= BASE;
48
49
           return *this;
50
       }
51
52
       BigInt& operator = (const string& str)
53
54
           s.clear();
55
           int start = 0;
56
           if (!str.empty() && str[0] == '-')
57
58
               sign = -1;
59
               start = 1;
60
61
           else
62
63
               sign = 1;
64
66
           int len = str.length() - start;
67
           if (len == 0)
68
69
               s.push_back(0);
70
               sign = 1;
71
               return *this;
72
           }
73
74
           for (int i = len; i > 0; i -= WIDTH)
75
76
               int t = 0;
77
               int begin = max(OLL, (long long)i - WIDTH) + start;
               for (int j = begin; j < i + start; j++)</pre>
79
80
                    t = t * 10 + str[j] - '0';
81
82
               s.push back(t);
83
84
           normalize();
            return *this;
```

```
86
87
       // ----- 私有辅助函数 ------
       void normalize()
90
91
           while (s.size() > 1 && s.back() == 0) s.pop_back();
92
           if (s.size() == 1 && s[0] == 0) sign = 1;
93
       }
94
       static int num sign(long long n) { return (n < 0) ? -1 : 1; }</pre>
96
97
       // 高效比较 BigInt 与 long long, 不创建临时对象
       int compare to ll(long long num) const
99
100
           if (this->sign != num sign(num)) return this->sign > num sign(num) ? 1 : -1;
101
           if (s.empty() && num == 0) return 0;
102
           if (s.empty()) return -1 * this->sign;
103
104
           vector<int> num_s;
105
           long long abs num = abs(num);
106
           if (abs num == 0) num s.push back(0);
107
           while(abs_num > 0) { num_s.push_back(abs_num % BASE); abs_num /= BASE; }
108
109
           if (this->s.size() != num_s.size())
110
               return (this->s.size() > num s.size() ? 1 : -1) * this->sign;
111
112
           for (int i = s.size() - 1; i >= 0; --i)
113
114
               if (this->s[i] != num_s[i])
115
                   return (this->s[i] > num s[i] ? 1 : -1) * this->sign;
116
117
           return 0;
118
       }
119
       // ------ 公共辅助函数 ------
121
       long long to_long_long() const
122
123
           long long res = 0;
124
           for (int i = s.size() - 1; i \ge 0; --i) res = res * BASE + s[i];
125
           return res * sign;
126
127
128
       BigInt get abs() const
129
130
           BigInt res = *this;
131
           res.sign = 1;
132
           return res;
133
```

```
134
135
       string to_string() const
136
            stringstream ss;
            ss << *this;
139
            return ss.str();
       BigInt pow(int n) const
143
            BigInt res = 1, a = *this;
            while(n > 0)
                if(n & 1) res = res * a;
                a = a * a;
                n \rightarrow >= 1;
            return res;
154
       static pair<BigInt, BigInt> div mod(const BigInt& a, const BigInt& b)
            if (b == 0) throw runtime error("Division by zero");
            if (a.get_abs() < b.get_abs()) return {BigInt(0), a};</pre>
            BigInt q, r;
            q.sign = a.sign * b.sign;
            BigInt abs_a = a.get_abs();
            BigInt abs b = b.get abs();
            q.s.resize(abs a.s.size());
            for (int i = abs_a.s.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--)
                r = r * BASE + abs_a.s[i];
                // Binary search for the quotient digit
                int 1 = 0, h = BigInt::BASE - 1, digit = 0;
                while (1 <= h)</pre>
                    int mid = 1 + (h - 1) / 2;
                    if (abs_b * mid <= r)</pre>
                         digit = mid;
179
                        l = mid + 1;
180
                    } else
181
                         h = mid - 1;
```

137

138

140 141

142

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176 177

```
182
183
               q.s[i] = digit;
               r -= abs b * digit;
185
186
           q.normalize();
187
           r.normalize();
188
           if(r!= 0) r.sign = a.sign; // 确保非零余数的符号正确
189
190
           return {q, r};
191
       }
192
193
       // ------ 比较运算符 ------
194
       bool operator < (const BigInt& other) const</pre>
195
196
           if (sign != other.sign) return sign < other.sign;</pre>
197
           if (s.size() != other.s.size()) return (s.size() < other.s.size()) ^ (sign</pre>
        == -1):
198
           for (int i = s.size() - 1; i >= 0; --i)
199
               if (s[i] != other.s[i]) return (s[i] < other.s[i]) ^ (sign == -1);</pre>
200
           return false;
201
202
       bool operator > (const BigInt& other) const { return other < *this; }</pre>
203
       bool operator <= (const BigInt& other) const { return !(*this > other); }
204
       bool operator >= (const BigInt& other) const { return !(*this < other); }</pre>
205
       bool operator == (const BigInt& other) const { return sign == other.sign && s ==
        other.s; }
206
       bool operator != (const BigInt& other) const { return !(*this == other); }
207
208
       bool operator < (long long num) const { return compare_to_ll(num) < 0; }</pre>
209
       bool operator > (long long num) const { return compare to ll(num) > 0; }
210
       bool operator <= (long long num) const { return compare_to_ll(num) <= 0; }</pre>
211
       bool operator >= (long long num) const { return compare to ll(num) >= 0; }
212
       bool operator == (long long num) const { return compare to ll(num) == 0; }
213
       bool operator != (long long num) const { return compare_to_ll(num) != 0; }
214
       // ----- 算术: BigInt vs BigInt (成员函数) -------
215
216
       BigInt operator + (const BigInt& other) const;
217
       BigInt operator - (const BigInt& other) const;
218
       BigInt operator * (const BigInt& other) const;
219
       BigInt operator / (const BigInt& other) const;
220
       BigInt operator % (const BigInt& other) const;
221
222
       // ------ 算术: BigInt vs long long (高效成员函数)
223
       BigInt operator + (long long num) const { return *this + BigInt(num); }
224
       BigInt operator - (long long num) const { return *this - BigInt(num); }
225
       BigInt operator * (long long num) const;
226
       BigInt operator / (long long num) const;
```

```
227
       long long operator % (long long num) const;
228
229
       230
       BigInt& operator += (const BigInt& other) { return *this = *this + other; }
231
       BigInt& operator -= (const BigInt& other) { return *this = *this - other; }
232
       BigInt& operator *= (const BigInt& other) { return *this = *this * other; }
233
       BigInt& operator /= (const BigInt& other) { return *this = *this / other; }
234
       BigInt& operator %= (const BigInt& other) { return *this = *this % other; }
235
236
       BigInt& operator += (long long num) { return *this = *this + num; }
237
       BigInt& operator -= (long long num) { return *this = *this - num; }
238
       BigInt& operator *= (long long num) { return *this = *this * num; }
239
       BigInt& operator /= (long long num) { return *this = *this / num; }
240
       // BigInt %= long long 没有意义,因为结果是 long long
241
242
       // ----- 一元运算符 ------
243
       BigInt operator - () const { BigInt res = *this; if (res != 0) res.sign = -sign;
        return res; }
244
245
       // ----- 友元函数 (用于 long long op BigInt) -------
246
       friend BigInt operator + (long long a, const BigInt& b) { return b + a; }
247
       friend BigInt operator - (long long a, const BigInt& b) { return -(b - a); }
248
       friend BigInt operator * (long long a, const BigInt& b) { return b * a; }
249
       friend BigInt operator / (long long a, const BigInt& b) { if (b == 0) throw
       runtime error("Div by 0"); return (abs(a) < b.get abs()) ? 0 : BigInt(a / b.
       to long long()); }
       friend long long operator % (long long a, const BigInt& b) { if (b == 0) throw
250
       runtime error("Mod by 0"); return (abs(a) < b.get abs()) ? a : (a % b.
       to_long_long()); }
251
252
       friend bool operator < (long long a, const BigInt& b) { return b > a; }
253
       friend bool operator > (long long a, const BigInt& b) { return b < a; }</pre>
254
       friend bool operator <= (long long a, const BigInt& b) { return b >= a; }
255
       friend bool operator >= (long long a, const BigInt& b) { return b <= a; }</pre>
256
       friend bool operator == (long long a, const BigInt& b) { return b == a; }
257
       friend bool operator != (long long a, const BigInt& b) { return b != a; }
258
259
       friend ostream& operator << (ostream& out, const BigInt& num);</pre>
260
       friend istream& operator >> (istream& in, BigInt& num);
261 };
262
263 // ----- BigInt 函数实现 -----
264 BigInt BigInt::operator + (const BigInt& other) const
265 {
266
       if (sign == other.sign)
267
268
           BigInt res;
                                                                                      317
269
           res.s.clear();
```

```
270
             res.sign = sign;
271
            long long carry = 0;
272
             for (size t i = 0; i < s.size() || i < other.s.size() || carry; ++i)</pre>
273
274
                 if (i < s.size()) carry += s[i];</pre>
275
                 if (i < other.s.size()) carry += other.s[i];</pre>
276
                 res.s.push back(carry % BASE);
277
                 carry /= BASE:
278
279
            res.normalize(); return res;
280
281
        if (sign == -1) return other - (-(*this));
282
        return *this - (-other);
283 }
284
285 BigInt BigInt::operator - (const BigInt& other) const
286
287
        if (sign == other.sign)
288
289
            if (this->get abs() >= other.get abs())
290
                 BigInt res;
291
292
                 res.s.clear();
293
                 res.sign = sign;
294
                 long long borrow = 0;
295
                 for (size t i = 0; i < s.size(); ++i)</pre>
296
297
                     long long current = s[i] - borrow;
298
                     if (i < other.s.size()) current -= other.s[i];</pre>
299
                     if (current < 0) { current += BASE; borrow = 1; }</pre>
300
                     else { borrow = 0; }
301
                     res.s.push back(current);
302
303
                 res.normalize(); return res;
304
305
            return -(other - *this);
306
307
        if (sign == -1) return -((-*this) + other);
308
        return *this + (-other);
309 }
310
311 BigInt BigInt::operator * (const BigInt& other) const
312 {
313
        BigInt res;
314
        res.sign = sign * other.sign;
        res.s.resize(s.size() + other.s.size());
316
        for (size_t i = 0; i < s.size(); ++i)</pre>
```

```
318
            long long carry = 0;
319
            for (size_t j = 0; j < other.s.size() || carry > 0; ++j)
320
321
                long long current = res.s[i + j] + carry;
322
                if (j < other.s.size()) current += (long long)s[i] * other.s[j];</pre>
323
                res.s[i + j] = current % BASE;
324
                carry = current / BASE;
325
           }
326
327
        res.normalize(); return res;
328
329
330 BigInt BigInt::operator / (const BigInt& other) const
331 {
332
       return div mod(*this, other).first;
333 }
334
335
   BigInt BigInt::operator % (const BigInt& other) const
336
337
        return div mod(*this, other).second;
338 }
339
   BigInt BigInt::operator * (long long num) const
341
342
       if (num == 0) return 0;
343
        BigInt res = *this;
344
        res.sign *= num_sign(num);
345
        num = abs(num);
346
347
        long long carry = 0;
348
        for (size_t i = 0; i < res.s.size() || carry > 0; ++i)
349
350
            if (i == res.s.size()) res.s.push_back(0);
351
            long long current = res.s[i] * num + carry;
352
            res.s[i] = current % BASE;
353
            carry = current / BASE;
354
355
        res.normalize(); return res;
356
357
358 BigInt BigInt::operator / (long long num) const
359 {
360
       if (num == 0) throw runtime error("Division by zero");
361
        BigInt res; res.sign = this->sign;
362
       if (num < 0) { res.sign *= -1; num = -num; }</pre>
363
364
       res.s.resize(s.size());
        long long rem = 0;
365
```

```
366
        for (int i = s.size() - 1; i >= 0; --i)
367
368
            long long current = rem * BASE + s[i];
369
            res.s[i] = current / num;
370
            rem = current % num;
371
372
        res.normalize(); return res;
373 }
374
   long long BigInt::operator % (long long num) const
376
377
        if (num == 0) throw runtime_error("Modulo by zero");
378
        num = abs(num);
379
        long long rem = 0;
380
        for (int i = s.size() - 1; i >= 0; --i)
381
382
            rem = (rem * BASE + s[i]) % num;
383
384
        return rem * this->sign;
385
386
387
   ostream& operator << (ostream& out, const BigInt& num)</pre>
388
389
        if (num.sign == -1) out << '-';</pre>
390
        out << (num.s.empty() ? 0 : num.s.back());</pre>
391
        for (int i = num.s.size() - 2; i >= 0; --i)
392
393
            out << setfill('0') << setw(BigInt::WIDTH) << num.s[i];</pre>
394
395
        return out;
396
397
398 istream& operator >> (istream& in, BigInt& num)
399 {
400
       string str;
        if (in >> str) num = str;
402
        return in;
403 }
405 inline BigInt abs(const BigInt& num)
406 {
407
        return num.get_abs();
408 }
410 #endif // BIG ARITHMETIC H
411
412 #ifndef BIG_DECIMAL_H
413 #define BIG DECIMAL H
```

```
415 struct BigDecimal
416 {
417
      // 用于控制除法运算的额外精度,可根据需要调整
       static const int DIVISION_PRECISION = 100;
418
419
420
       BigInt value;
                     // 存储 scaled 后的整数值
421
       size t precision; // 存储小数位数
422
423
       // ------ 构造函数 ------
424
       BigDecimal() : value(0), precision(0) {}
425
       BigDecimal(long long num) : value(num), precision(0) {}
426
       BigDecimal(const BigInt& v) : value(v), precision(0) {}
427
       BigDecimal(const string& str) { *this = str; }
428
429 public:
430
      // 私有构造函数,仅在内部使用,避免重复 normalize
431
       BigDecimal(const BigInt& v, size t p) : value(v), precision(p) {}
432
433
      // ------ 赋值运算符 ------
434
       BigDecimal& operator = (const string& str)
435
436
          string s = str;
437
          int s_sign = 1;
438
          if (!s.empty() && s[0] == '-') { s_sign = -1; s = s.substr(1); }
439
440
          size_t dot_pos = s.find('.');
441
          if (dot pos == string::npos)
442
443
              value = BigInt(s);
444
              precision = 0;
445
446
          else
447
448
              precision = s.length() - dot pos - 1;
449
              s.erase(dot_pos, 1);
450
              value = BigInt(s);
451
452
          value.sign = s_sign;
453
          normalize();
454
          return *this;
455
      }
456
       // ------ 私有辅助函数 ------
457
458
      void normalize()
459
460
          if (value == 0) { precision = 0; return; }
          while (precision > 0 && value % 10 == 0)
```

```
463
             value /= 10;
              precision--;
465
466
      }
467
      // ------ 公共辅助函数 ------
468
469
      string to string() const
470
471
          string s = value.get abs().to string();
472
          string res = "";
473
          if (value.sign == -1) res += '-';
474
475
          if (precision == 0)
476
477
             res += s;
479
          else
481
             if (s.length() <= precision)</pre>
482
483
                 res += "0.";
                 res += string(precision - s.length(), '0');
                 res += s;
486
             else
488
489
                 res += s.substr(0, s.length() - precision) + "." + s.substr(s.length
       () - precision);
490
             }
491
492
          return res;
493
      }
494
      BigDecimal get abs() const
496
497
          BigDecimal res = *this;
498
          // 确保非零值才修改符号,零的符号总是1
499
          if (res.value != 0)
500
501
              res.value.sign = 1;
502
503
          return res;
504
505
506
      507
      BigDecimal operator + (const BigDecimal& other) const
508
```

```
551
509
            BigInt v1 = this->value;
                                                                                              552
510
            BigInt v2 = other.value;
511
            size t target precision = max(this->precision, other.precision);
512
            if (this->precision < target precision) v1 = v1 * BigInt(10).pow(</pre>
                                                                                              553
        target precision - this->precision);
513
            if (other.precision < target precision) v2 = v2 * BigInt(10).pow(</pre>
                                                                                              554
        target precision - other.precision);
                                                                                              555
514
            BigDecimal res(v1 + v2, target precision);
515
            res.normalize();
                                                                                              556
516
            return res:
                                                                                              557
517
       }
518
519
                                                                                              558
        BigDecimal operator - (const BigDecimal& other) const
520
521
            BigInt v1 = this->value;
                                                                                              559
522
            BigInt v2 = other.value;
523
            size_t target_precision = max(this->precision, other.precision);
                                                                                              560
524
            if (this->precision < target precision) v1 = v1 * BigInt(10).pow(</pre>
                                                                                              561
        target precision - this->precision);
525
            if (other.precision < target precision) v2 = v2 * BigInt(10).pow(</pre>
                                                                                              562
                                                                                              563
        target precision - other.precision);
526
            BigDecimal res(v1 - v2, target_precision);
527
                                                                                              564
            res.normalize();
528
            return res;
529
                                                                                              565
       }
530
531
        BigDecimal operator * (const BigDecimal& other) const
                                                                                              566
532
533
            BigDecimal res(this->value * other.value, this->precision + other.precision)
                                                                                              567
                                                                                              568
        ;
534
            res.normalize();
                                                                                              569
                                                                                              570
535
            return res;
                                                                                              571
536
       }
537
                                                                                              572
                                                                                              573
538
        BigDecimal operator / (const BigDecimal& other) const
539
                                                                                              574
       {
540
            if (other.value == 0) throw runtime_error("BigDecimal division by zero");
                                                                                              575
                                                                                              576
541
            BigInt dividend = this->value * BigInt(10).pow(other.precision +
                                                                                              577
        DIVISION PRECISION);
542
                                                                                              578
            BigInt new value = dividend / other.value;
543
            size t new precision = this->precision + DIVISION PRECISION;
                                                                                              579
544
            BigDecimal res(new_value, new_precision);
                                                                                              580
545
                                                                                              581
            res.normalize();
                                                                                              582
546
            return res;
547
                                                                                              583
       }
                                                                                              584
548
549
       // 注意: Modulo (%) 对小数没有明确的通用定义, 因此不予实现.
                                                                                              585
                                                                                              586
550
```

```
// ------ 混合类型算术 (通过类型转换实现) ------ 混合类型算术 (通过类型转换实现)
BigDecimal operator + (const BigInt& other) const { return *this + BigDecimal(
other); }
BigDecimal operator - (const BigInt& other) const { return *this - BigDecimal(
other); }
BigDecimal operator * (const BigInt& other) const { return *this * BigDecimal(
other); }
BigDecimal operator / (const BigInt& other) const { return *this / BigDecimal(
other); }
BigDecimal operator + (long long other) const { return *this + BigDecimal(other)
BigDecimal operator - (long long other) const { return *this - BigDecimal(other)
BigDecimal operator * (long long other) const { return *this * BigDecimal(other)
; }
BigDecimal operator / (long long other) const { return *this / BigDecimal(other)
; }
BigDecimal& operator += (const BigDecimal& other) { return *this = *this + other
BigDecimal& operator -= (const BigDecimal& other) { return *this = *this - other
; }
BigDecimal& operator *= (const BigDecimal& other) { return *this = *this * other
; }
BigDecimal& operator /= (const BigDecimal& other) { return *this = *this / other
; }
BigDecimal& operator += (const BigInt& other) { return *this = *this + other; }
BigDecimal& operator -= (const BigInt& other) { return *this = *this - other; }
BigDecimal& operator *= (const BigInt& other) { return *this = *this * other; }
BigDecimal& operator /= (const BigInt& other) { return *this = *this / other; }
BigDecimal& operator += (long long other) { return *this = *this + other; }
BigDecimal& operator -= (long long other) { return *this = *this - other; }
BigDecimal& operator *= (long long other) { return *this = *this * other; }
BigDecimal& operator /= (long long other) { return *this = *this / other; }
// ------ 比较运算符 (完整版) ------
bool operator < (const BigDecimal& other) const;</pre>
bool operator > (const BigDecimal& other) const { return other < *this; }</pre>
bool operator <= (const BigDecimal& other) const { return !(*this > other); }
bool operator >= (const BigDecimal& other) const { return !(*this < other); }</pre>
bool operator == (const BigDecimal& other) const;
bool operator != (const BigDecimal& other) const { return !(*this == other); }
bool operator < (const BigInt& other) const { return *this < BigDecimal(other);</pre>
```

```
BigDecimal(a) <= b; }</pre>
bool operator > (const BigInt& other) const { return *this > BigDecimal(other);
                                                                                 617
                                                                                         friend bool operator >= (const BigInt& a, const BigDecimal& b) { return
                                                                                          BigDecimal(a) >= b; }
bool operator <= (const BigInt& other) const { return *this <= BigDecimal(other) | 618
                                                                                         friend bool operator == (const BigInt& a, const BigDecimal& b) { return
; }
                                                                                          BigDecimal(a) == b; }
bool operator >= (const BigInt& other) const { return *this >= BigDecimal(other) | 619
                                                                                         friend bool operator != (const BigInt& a, const BigDecimal& b) { return
                                                                                          BigDecimal(a) != b; }
; }
bool operator == (const BigInt& other) const { return *this == BigDecimal(other)
                                                                                         friend bool operator < (long long a, const BigDecimal& b) { return BigDecimal(a)</pre>
                                                                                           <br/>
<br/>
b; }
bool operator != (const BigInt& other) const { return *this != BigDecimal(other)
                                                                                         friend bool operator > (long long a, const BigDecimal& b) { return BigDecimal(a)
; }
bool operator < (long long other) const { return *this < BigDecimal(other); }</pre>
                                                                                  623
                                                                                         friend bool operator <= (long long a, const BigDecimal& b) { return BigDecimal(a</pre>
bool operator > (long long other) const { return *this > BigDecimal(other); }
bool operator <= (long long other) const { return *this <= BigDecimal(other); }</pre>
                                                                                  624
                                                                                         friend bool operator >= (long long a, const BigDecimal& b) { return BigDecimal(a
bool operator >= (long long other) const { return *this >= BigDecimal(other); }
                                                                                          ) >= b; }
bool operator == (long long other) const { return *this == BigDecimal(other); }
                                                                                         friend bool operator == (long long a, const BigDecimal& b) { return BigDecimal(a
bool operator != (long long other) const { return *this != BigDecimal(other); }
                                                                                          ) == b; }
                                                                                         friend bool operator != (long long a, const BigDecimal& b) { return BigDecimal(a
// ------ 一元运算符 ------
                                                                                          ) != b; }
BigDecimal operator - () const { BigDecimal res = *this; res.value = -res.value;
 return res; }
                                                                                         friend ostream& operator << (ostream& out, const BigDecimal& num) { out << num.</pre>
                                                                                          to string(); return out; }
// ----- 友元函数 (用于 外部类型 op BigDecimal)
                                                                                         friend istream& operator >> (istream& in, BigDecimal& num) { string s; if (in >>
                                                                                  629
                                                                                           s) num = s; return in; }
                                                                                  630 };
friend BigDecimal operator + (const BigInt& a, const BigDecimal& b) { return
                                                                                  631
BigDecimal(a) + b; }
friend BigDecimal operator - (const BigInt& a, const BigDecimal& b) { return
                                                                                  632 // -----BigDecimal 函数实现 -------
                                                                                  633 bool BigDecimal::operator < (const BigDecimal& other) const
BigDecimal(a) - b; }
friend BigDecimal operator * (const BigInt& a, const BigDecimal& b) { return
                                                                                  634 {
BigDecimal(a) * b; }
                                                                                  635
                                                                                         BigInt v1 = this->value, v2 = other.value;
                                                                                  636
friend BigDecimal operator / (const BigInt& a, const BigDecimal& b) { return
                                                                                          size t p1 = this->precision, p2 = other.precision;
BigDecimal(a) / b; }
                                                                                  637
                                                                                         size t target precision = max(p1, p2);
                                                                                  638
                                                                                         if (p1 < target_precision) v1 = v1 * BigInt(10).pow(target_precision - p1);</pre>
friend BigDecimal operator + (long long a, const BigDecimal& b) { return
                                                                                         if (p2 < target precision) v2 = v2 * BigInt(10).pow(target precision - p2);</pre>
                                                                                  640
                                                                                         return v1 < v2;</pre>
BigDecimal(a) + b; }
                                                                                  641 }
friend BigDecimal operator - (long long a, const BigDecimal& b) { return
                                                                                  642
BigDecimal(a) - b; }
                                                                                  643 bool BigDecimal::operator == (const BigDecimal& other) const
friend BigDecimal operator * (long long a, const BigDecimal& b) { return
                                                                                  644 {
BigDecimal(a) * b; }
friend BigDecimal operator / (long long a, const BigDecimal& b) { return
                                                                                  645
                                                                                         BigDecimal temp a = *this; temp a.normalize();
BigDecimal(a) / b; }
                                                                                  646
                                                                                         BigDecimal temp_b = other; temp_b.normalize();
                                                                                  647
                                                                                          return temp a.value == temp b.value && temp a.precision == temp b.precision;
friend bool operator < (const BigInt& a, const BigDecimal& b) { return
                                                                                  648 }
                                                                                  649
BigDecimal(a) < b; }</pre>
friend bool operator > (const BigInt& a, const BigDecimal& b) { return
                                                                                  650 inline BigDecimal abs(const BigDecimal& num)
BigDecimal(a) > b; }
                                                                                  651 {
                                                                                  652
friend bool operator <= (const BigInt& a, const BigDecimal& b) { return</pre>
                                                                                         return num.get abs();
```

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615

```
653 }
654
655 #endif // BIG DECIMAL H
656
657 BigDecimal calc arctan(int d, int precision digits)
658 {
659
       // 1. 放大因子: 多加几位精度以防误差
660
       int margin = 10;
661
       BigInt scale_factor = BigInt(10).pow(precision_digits + margin);
662
663
       // 2. 初始项: (1/d) * scale factor
664
       BigInt term = scale_factor / d;
665
666
       // 3. 累加和 (BigInt 类型)
667
       BigInt total sum = term;
668
669
       BigInt d_squared = BigInt(d) * d;
670
671
       for (long long k = 1; ; ++k)
672
       {
673
           // 4. 高效迭代: 只用整数除法
674
           // term_k = term_{k-1} / d^2
675
           term = term / d squared;
676
677
           // 5. 如果项变得太小,无法影响整数部分,则停止
678
           if (term == 0)
679
               break;
680
           // 6. 累加或累减
681
682
           // full term = (-1)^k * term / (2k+1)
683
           if (k % 2 == 1) // k=1, 3, 5... (减)
684
               total_sum -= term / (2 * k + 1);
685
           else // k=2, 4, 6... (加)
686
               total_sum += term / (2 * k + 1);
687
       }
688
689
       // 7. 一次性转换为 BigDecimal
690
       return BigDecimal(total sum, precision digits + margin);
691 }
692
693 BigDecimal get_pi(int precision)
694 {
695
       BigDecimal arctan5 = calc arctan(5, precision);
696
       BigDecimal arctan239 = calc_arctan(239, precision);
697
       return (arctan5 * 4 - arctan239) * 4;
698 }
699
700 BigDecimal get e(int precision digits)
```

```
701 {
702
       // 1. 放大因子, 多加几位以防误差
703
       int margin = 10;
704
       BigInt scale_factor = BigInt(10).pow(precision_digits + margin);
705
706
       // 2. 初始项 T_0 = scale_factor / 0! = scale_factor
707
       BigInt term = scale factor;
708
709
       // 3. 累加和, 初始为 T_0
710
       BigInt total sum = term;
711
712
       // 4. 从 k=1 开始迭代
713
       for (long long k = 1; ; ++k)
714
715
           // 4a. 高效递推: T k = T {k-1} / k
716
           term = term / k;
717
718
           // 4b. 终止条件: 当项小到无法影响整数和时停止
719
           if (term == 0)
720
               break;
721
722
           // 4c. 累加当前项
723
           total sum += term;
724
       }
725
726
       // 5. 一次性转换为 BigDecimal
727
       return BigDecimal(total_sum, precision_digits + margin);
728 }
729 // snippet-end
730
731 void solve()
732 {
733
734 }
735
736 signed main()
737 {
738
       // ios::sync with stdio(false);
739
       // cout.tie(nullptr);
740
       // cin.tie(nullptr);
741
       int T = 1;
742
       // cin >> T;
743
       while (T--)
744
           solve();
745
       return 0;
746 }
```

4.2 Comb

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 using namespace std;
 3 | using u32 = uint32 t;
 4 using i64 = int64 t;
 5 using u64 = uint64_t;
 6 using f64 = long double;
 7 using i128 = __int128_t;
 8 using u128 = uint128 t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
14
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [(u64 1, u64 r) \{ return (1 <= r ? uniform int distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
  // snippet-begin:
19
   struct Comb
20 {
21
       int max_n;
22
       vector<int> fact;
23
       vector<int> ifact;
24
25
       Comb() : max_n(0)
26
27
           fact.push back(1);
28
           ifact.push_back(1);
29
       }
30
31
       Comb(int n) : max_n(n)
32
33
           extend_to(n);
34
       }
35
36
       void extend_to(int new_max_n)
37
38
           if (new_max_n <= max_n) return;</pre>
39
40
           int old_max_n = max_n;
41
           max_n = new_max_n;
42
43
           fact.resize(max_n + 1);
44
           ifact.resize(max n + 1);
45
```

```
for (int i = old \max n + 1; i \leftarrow \max n; i++)
               fact[i] = (1LL * fact[i - 1] * i) % mod;
           ifact[max_n] = fast_pow(fact[max_n], mod - 2);
           for (int i = max_n - 1; i > old_max_n; i--)
               ifact[i] = (1LL * ifact[i + 1] * (i + 1)) % mod;
       }
       int fast_pow(int a, int b)
           int res = 1;
           a %= mod;
           while (b)
               if (b & 1)
                   res = (1LL * res * a) % mod;
               a = (1LL * a * a) % mod;
               b >>= 1;
           return res;
       int inv(int x)
           if (x > max n) extend to(x);
           return fast pow(x, mod - 2);
       }
       int C(int n, int m)
           if (n < m || m < 0) return 0;</pre>
           if (n > max_n)
               extend_to(2 * n);
           return (((1LL * fact[n] * ifact[m]) % mod) * ifact[n - m]) % mod;
       int A(int n, int m)
           if (n < m || m < 0) return 0;</pre>
           if (n > max n)
               extend_to(2 * n);
           return (1LL * fact[n] * ifact[n - m]) % mod;
93 } Comb;
```

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90

91

```
94 // snippet-end
   void solve()
97
98
99
100
101 | signed main()
102 {
103
        // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
104
        // cout.tie(nullptr);
105
        // cin.tie(nullptr);
106
        int T = 1;
107
        // cin >> T;
108
        while (T--)
109
            solve();
110
        return 0;
111 }
```

4.3 FFT

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 using namespace std;
 3 using u32 = uint32_t;
 4 using i64 = int64 t;
 5 using u64 = uint64_t;
 6 using f64 = long double;
 7 using i128 = __int128_t;
 8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
14
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 \ 1, u64 \ r) { return (1 <= r ? uniform int distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
19 using Complex = complex < double >;
20 const double PI = acos(-1.0);
21
22 struct FTT
23 {
24
       vector<int> rev;
25
       vector < Complex > roots {Complex(0, 0), Complex(1, 0)};
26
       FTT() {}
```

```
* @brief 执行快速傅里叶变换 (FFT) 或其逆变换 (IFFT)。
         采用 Cooley-Tukey 算法,在原数组上进行变换 (in-place)。
* @param a 要变换的多项式系数向量 (复数形式)。其大小必须是2的幂。
* @param invert 一个布尔值, `false` 表示执行正向 FFT, `true` 表示执行逆向 IFFT
void dft(vector<Complex> &a, bool invert)
   int n = a.size();
   if (rev.size() != n)
       rev.resize(n);
       int k = builtin ctz(n) - 1;
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
           rev[i] = (rev[i >> 1] >> 1) | ((i & 1) << k);
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
       if (rev[i] < i)
           swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);
   }
   if (roots.size() < n)</pre>
       int k = __builtin_ctz(roots.size());
       roots.resize(n);
       while ((1 << k) < n)
           double ang = PI / (1 << k);
           Complex e(cos(ang), sin(ang));
           for (int i = 1 \iff (k - 1); i \iff (1 \iff k); i++)
               roots[2 * i] = roots[i];
               roots[2 * i + 1] = roots[i] * e;
           k++;
    for (int len = 2; len <= n; len <<= 1)</pre>
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i += len)</pre>
```

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71

72

```
121
            for (int j = 0; j < len / 2; j++)</pre>
                                                                                  122
                                                                                  123
                Complex w = roots[j + len / 2];
                if (invert) w = conj(w);
                                                                                  124
                                                                                  125
                                                                                  126
                Complex u = a[i + j];
                Complex v = w * a[i + j + len / 2];
                                                                                  127
                a[i + j] = u + v;
                                                                                  128
                                                                                  129
                a[i + j + len / 2] = u - v;
                                                                                  130
           }
                                                                                  131
       }
                                                                                  132
                                                                                  133
                                                                                  134
    if (invert)
                                                                                  135
                                                                                  136
        for (auto &x : a)
                                                                                  137
                                                                                  138
           x /= n;
                                                                                  140
                                                                                  141
}
                                                                                  142
                                                                                  143
 * @brief 使用 FFT 计算两个多项式的乘积 (卷积)。
                                                                                  144
 * @param a 第一个多项式 A(x) 的系数向量。
                                                                                  145
 * @param b 第二个多项式 B(x) 的系数向量。
                                                                                  146
                                                                                  147
 * @return 返回表示乘积多项式 C(x) = A(x) * B(x) 的系数向量。
 * @note 对于小规模输入(结果次数小于128), 会回退到 0(n^2)的朴素乘法以避免 FFT
                                                                                  148
 的常数开销。
                                                                                  149
                                                                                  150
vector<i64> mul(const vector<i64> &a, const vector<i64> &b)
                                                                                  151
                                                                                  152
    int siz_a = a.size();
    int siz_b = b.size();
                                                                                  153
                                                                                  154
    int tot = siz_a + siz_b - 1;
    if (tot <= 0) return {};</pre>
                                                                                  155
                                                                                  156
                                                                                  157
    if (tot < 128)
                                                                                  159
       vector<i64> c(tot, 0);
        for (int i = 0; i < siz_a; i++)</pre>
                                                                                  160
                                                                                  161
                                                                                  162
           for (int j = 0; j < siz_b; j++)</pre>
                                                                                  163
                                                                                  164
                c[i + j] += a[i] * b[j];
                                                                                  165
                                                                                  166
                                                                                  167
        return c;
```

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 $102 \\ 103$

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119

```
}
    vector < Complex > fa(a.begin(), a.end());
    vector < Complex > fb(b.begin(), b.end());
   int n = 1;
    while (n < tot) n <<= 1;
   fa.resize(n);
    fb.resize(n);
    dft(fa, false);
   dft(fb, false);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
       fa[i] *= fb[i];
   dft(fa, true);
   vector<i64> res(n);
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
       res[i] = round(fa[i].real());
    res.resize(tot);
    return res;
* @brief 以可读的数学格式打印多项式。
* @param p 要打印的多项式的系数向量。例如 {4, 23, 22, 15} 会被打印为 "15x^3 +
22x^2 + 23x + 4.
*/
void print poly(const vector<i64> &p)
   bool first term = true;
   for (int i = p.size() - 1; i >= 0; --i)
       if (p[i] != 0)
           if (!first term)
               cout << " + ";
           first_term = false;
           cout << p[i];</pre>
           if (i > 1)
               cout << "x^" << i;
           else if (i == 1)
               cout << "x";</pre>
```

```
168
169
170
             if (first_term)
171
                 cout << 0;
172
173
174 } fft;
175 // snippet-end
176
177 void solve()
178 {
179
        // Example usage:
180
        vector \langle i64 \rangle p1 = {1, 2, 3}; // 3x^2 + 2x + 1
181
        vector \langle i64 \rangle p2 = {4, 5}; // 5x + 4
182
        vector (i64) p3 = fft.mul(p1, p2); // Should be 15x^3 + 22x^2 + 23x + 4
183
        fft.print poly(p3);
184
        cout << endl;</pre>
185 }
186
187 signed main()
188 {
189
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
190
        cout.tie(nullptr);
191
        cin.tie(nullptr);
192
        int T = 1;
193
        // cin >> T;
194
        while (T--)
195
             solve();
196
        return 0;
197 }
```

4.4 FWT

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using u32 = uint32_t;
using i64 = int64_t;
using u64 = uint64_t;
using i128 = __int128_t;
using u128 = __uint128_t;

const long double eps = 1e-12;
const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
const i64 INF = 1e18;
const inf = 1e9;

mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
```

```
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) { return (1 <= r ? uniform_int_distribution<u64>(1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
19 i64 fast_pow(i64 a, i64 b)
20 {
21
       i64 \text{ res} = 1;
22
       a %= mod;
23
       while (b)
24
25
           if (b & 1)
26
               res = (1LL * res * a) % mod;
27
28
           a = (1LL * a * a) % mod;
29
           b >>= 1;
30
31
       return res;
32 }
33
34 i64 inv(i64 x)
35 {
36
       return fast_pow(x, mod - 2);
37 }
38
39 struct FWT
40
41
       FWT() {}
43
       static void OR(vector<i64> &a, int type)
44
       {
45
           int n = a.size();
46
           for (int len = 2; len <= n; len <<= 1)</pre>
47
48
                int step = len / 2;
49
                for (int i = 0; i < n; i += len)</pre>
50
51
                    for (int j = 0; j < step; j++)</pre>
52
53
                        a[i + j + step] = (a[i + j + step] + type * a[i + j] + mod) %
       mod;
55
56
57
58
59
       static void AND(vector<i64> &a, int type)
60
61
           int n = a.size();
```

```
62
             for (int len = 2; len <= n; len <<= 1)</pre>
63
64
                 int step = len / 2;
65
                 for (int i = 0; i < n; i += len)</pre>
66
67
                     for (int j = step - 1; j >= 0; j--)
68
69
                         a[i + j] = (a[i + j] + type * a[i + j + step] + mod) % mod;
70
71
                 }
72
            }
73
74
75
        static void XOR(vector<i64> &a, int type)
76
77
            int n = a.size();
78
             for (int len = 2; len <= n; len <<= 1)</pre>
79
80
                 int step = len / 2;
81
                 for (int i = 0; i < n; i += len)</pre>
82
83
                     for (int j = 0; j < step; j++)</pre>
84
85
                          i64 u = a[i + j];
86
                          i64 v = a[i + j + step];
87
 88
                          a[i + j] = (u + v) \% mod;
                          a[i + j + step] = ((u - v) \% mod + mod) \% mod;
90
                     }
91
                 }
92
            }
93
94
            if (type == -1)
95
96
                 i64 \text{ invN} = inv(n);
97
                 for (auto &x : a)
99
                     x = (x * invN) % mod;
100
101
102
        }
103
104
        using Func = function<void(vector<i64>&, int)>;
105
        vector<i64> work(const vector<i64> &a, const vector<i64> &b, Func op)
106
107
             int tot = max(a.size(), b.size());
108
             if (tot <= 0) return {};</pre>
             int n = 1;
109
```

```
110
             while (n < tot) n <<= 1;
111
112
             vector<i64> fa(a);
113
             vector<i64> fb(b);
114
115
            fa.resize(n);
116
             fb.resize(n);
117
118
             op(fa, 1);
119
            op(fb, 1);
120
121
             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
122
                 fa[i] = (fa[i] * fb[i]) % mod;
123
124
            op(fa, -1);
125
             fa.resize(tot);
126
             return fa;
127
128 } fwt;
129 // snippet-end
130
131 void solve()
132 {
133
134 }
135
136 signed main()
137 {
138
        // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
139
        // cout.tie(nullptr);
140
        // cin.tie(nullptr);
141
        int T = 1;
        // cin >> T;
143
        while (T--)
144
            solve();
145
        return 0;
```

4.5 LinearBasis

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using u32 = uint32_t;
using i64 = int64_t;
using u64 = uint64_t;
using f64 = long double;
using i128 = __int128_t;
using u128 = __uint128_t;
```

```
56
                                                                                               57
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
                                                                                               58
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
                                                                                               59
                                                                                               60
13 const int inf = 1e9;
                                                                                               61
14
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
                                                                                               62
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) { return (1 <= r ? uniform_int_distribution<u64>(1, r)(
                                                                                               63
       rng) : 0); };
                                                                                               64
                                                                                               65
17
                                                                                               66
18 // snippet-begin:
   struct LinearBasis
20 {
                                                                                               68
21
       int bits;
                                                                                               69
22
                                                                                               70
       vector<i64> basis;
                                                                                                      }
23
                                                                                               71
                                                                                               72
24
       LinearBasis (int _bits) : bits(_bits)
25
                                                                                               73
                                                                                               74
26
           basis.resize(bits + 1);
27
                                                                                               75
       }
28
                                                                                               76
                                                                                               77
29
       bool insert(i64 x)
30
                                                                                               78
31
           for (int i = bits - 1; i >= 0; i--)
                                                                                               79
32
33
               if (!(x >> i & 1))
                                                                                               81
34
                                                                                               82
                    continue;
35
36
               if (basis[i])
                                                                                               84
37
                                                                                               85
                    x ^= basis[i];
                                                                                               86 };
38
               else
39
               {
40
                    basis[i] = x;
41
                    return true;
42
                                                                                               90 {
               }
43
                                                                                               91
                                                                                               92
44
45
                                                                                               93
           return false;
46
47
                                                                                               95 {
48
       bool exist(i64 x)
                                                                                               96
49
50
           for (int i = bits - 1; i >= 0; i--)
                                                                                               98
51
52
               if (!(x >> i & 1))
                                                                                              100
53
                                                                                              101
                    continue;
54
                                                                                              102
                                                                                              103
               x ^= basis[i];
```

```
return x == 0;
       i64 queryMIN()
           for (int i = 0; i < bits; i++)</pre>
               if (basis[i] != 0)
                    return basis[i];
           return 0;
       i64 queryMAX()
           i64 \text{ res} = 0;
           for (int i = bits - 1; i >= 0; i--)
               if (basis[i] == 0)
                    continue;
               if (!((res >> i) & 1))
                    res ^= basis[i];
           return res;
87 // snippet-end
89 void solve()
94 signed main()
       // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
       // cout.tie(nullptr);
       // cin.tie(nullptr);
       int T = 1;
       // cin >> T;
       while (T--)
           solve();
       return 0;
```

104 }

4.6 LinearSieve

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 using namespace std;
 3 using u32 = uint32_t;
 4 using i64 = int64 t;
 5 using u64 = uint64_t;
 6 using f64 = long double;
 7 using i128 = __int128_t;
 8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
14
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) { return (1 <= r ? uniform_int_distribution<u64>(1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
   struct LinearSieve
20 {
21
       int n;
22
       vector<int> minp;
23
       vector<int> primes;
24
       vector<int> phi;
25
       vector<int> mu;
26
       vector<int> tau, cnt; //约数个数
27
28
       LinearSieve(int n = 2e6 + 5, bool enable phi = false, bool enable mu = false,
       bool enable_tau = false) : n(_n)
29
       {
30
           minp.resize(n + 1);
31
           if (enable phi)
32
33
               phi.resize(n + 1);
34
               phi[1] = 1;
35
36
           if (enable mu)
37
38
               mu.resize(n + 1);
39
               mu[1] = 1;
40
41
           if (enable tau)
42
```

```
tau.resize(n + 1);
        cnt.resize(n + 1);
        tau[1] = 1;
   }
    for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++)</pre>
        if (minp[i] == 0)
            minp[i] = i;
            primes.push_back(i);
            if (enable_phi) phi[i] = i - 1;
            if (enable_mu) mu[i] = -1;
            if (enable_tau) { tau[i] = 2, cnt[i] = 1; }
        for (int p : primes)
            i64 x = 1LL * i * p;
            if (x > n) break;
            minp[x] = p;
            if (p == minp[i])
                if (enable phi) phi[x] = 1LL * p * phi[i];
                if (enable mu) mu[x] = 0;
                if (enable_tau)
                    cnt[x] = cnt[i] + 1;
                    tau[x] = tau[i] / (cnt[i] + 1) * (cnt[x] + 1);
                }
                break:
            }
            else
                if (enable_phi) phi[x] = 1LL * (p - 1) * phi[i];
                if (enable_mu) mu[x] = -mu[i];
                if (enable tau)
                {
                    cnt[x] = 1;
                    tau[x] = tau[i] * 2;
                }
map<i64, i64> factorize(i64 x)
```

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89

```
91
92
             map<i64, i64> facts;
93
94
             if (x <= n)
95
96
                 while (x > 1)
97
98
                     int p = minp[x];
99
                     int count = 0;
100
                     while (x \% p == 0)
101
102
                         x /= p;
103
                          count++;
104
105
                     facts[p] += count;
106
                 }
107
108
                 return facts;
109
110
111
             for (int p : primes)
112
113
                 if (1LL * p * p > x) break;
114
115
                 if (x \% p == 0)
116
117
                     int count = 0;
118
                     while (x \% p == 0)
119
120
                         x /= p;
121
                          count++;
122
                     }
123
                     facts[p] += count;
124
125
            }
126
127
            if (x > 1) facts[x] = 1;
128
129
             return facts;
130
        }
131
132
        bool is_prime(int x)
133
134
            if (x < 2 \mid | x > n) return false;
135
             return minp[x] == x;
136
137 | LS(2e6 + 5, false, false, false);
138 // snippet-end
```

```
139
140 void solve()
141 {
142
143
144
145 signed main()
146 {
147
       // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
       // cout.tie(nullptr);
149
       // cin.tie(nullptr);
150
        int T = 1;
151
       // cin >> T;
152
        while (T--)
153
            solve();
154
        return 0;
155 }
```

4.7 MTT

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 using u32 = uint32_t;
4 using i64 = int64_t;
5 using u64 = uint64_t;
6 using f64 = long double;
7 using i128 = __int128_t;
8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
15 mt19937 64 rng(chrono::steady clock::now().time since epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) { return (1 \le r ? uniform_int_distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
19 constexpr i64 P1 = 998244353;
20 constexpr i64 P2 = 1004535809;
21 constexpr i64 P3 = 469762049;
22
23 i64 fast_pow(i64 a, i64 b, const i64 mod)
24 {
25
       i64 \text{ res} = 1;
26
       a %= mod;
27
       while (b)
```

```
29
         if (b & 1)
          res = ((i128)res * a) % mod;
31
32
         a = ((i128)a * a) \% mod;
33
         b >>= 1:
34
35
     return res;
36
37
38 i64 inv(i64 x, i64 mod)
39 {
40
     return fast pow(x, mod - 2, mod);
41 }
42
43
   * @brief 计算模意义下的二次剩余, 即求解方程 x^2 = a (mod p)。
           该函数实现了 Tonelli-Shanks 算法,并包含了针对特殊情况的优化。
46
47
   * @param a 方程中的常数项 a。
  * @param mod 模数 p, 要求必须是一个奇素数。
  * @return 如果方程有解,返回其中一个解 x。方程的另一个解是 mod - x。
            如果方程无解,返回 -1。
51
            如果 a = 0, 返回 0。
  */
53 i64 sqrt mod(i64 a, i64 mod)
54 {
55
     // 将 a 化为最小正整数
56
     a %= mod;
     if (a < 0) a += mod;
58
59
     // ----- 特殊情况处理 -----
60
     // a = 0, 解为 0
61
     if (a == 0) return 0;
     // p = 2, 解为 a 本身
63
     if (mod == 2) return a;
64
65
     // ----- 使用欧拉判别法检查解是否存在 -----
     // (a/p) = a^{(p-1)/2} \mod p
     // 如果结果为 p-1 (即 -1),则无解
     if (fast_pow(a, (mod - 1) / 2, mod) == mod - 1)
69
         return -1;
70
71
     // ---- p = 3 (mod 4) 的简单情况 -----
72
     // x = a^{((p+1)/4)} \mod p
73
     if (mod \% 4 == 3)
74
         return fast_pow(a, (mod + 1) / 4, mod);
```

```
// ---- p = 1 (mod 4) 的 Tonelli-Shanks 算法 -----
77
       // 1. 将 p-1 分解为 0 * 2^S, 其中 0 是奇数
       i64 S = 0:
79
       i64 \ 0 = mod - 1;
       while (0 \% 2 == 0)
81
82
          S++;
83
           Q /= 2;
       // 如果 S=1, 那么 p = Q*2+1, Q为奇数, p=2Q+1, 此时 p%4=3, 上面已处理
86
       // 所以这里的 S >= 2
87
       // 2. 找到一个二次非剩余 n
       i64 n = 2;
       while (fast pow(n, (mod - 1) / 2, mod) != mod - 1)
91
93
      // 3. 初始化变量
       i64 M = S:
       i64 c = fast_pow(n, Q, mod); // c = n^Q mod p
       i64 t = fast pow(a, Q, mod); // t = a^Q mod p
97
       i64 R = fast_pow(a, (Q + 1) / 2, mod); // R = a^((Q+1)/2) mod p
       // 4. 主循环
100
       while (t != 1)
101
102
           if (t == 0) return 0; // a 是 0 的情况
103
104
           // 找到最小的 i > 0 使得 t^(2^i) = 1 (mod p)
105
           i64 i = 0:
106
           i64 temp_t = t;
107
           while (temp t != 1)
108
109
              temp_t = (i128)temp_t * temp_t % mod;
110
              i++:
111
          }
112
113
           // 理论上不会发生,除非输入p不是素数
114
           if (i >= M) return -1;
115
116
           // 计算 b = c^(2^(M-i-1))
117
           i64 b_{exp} = 1LL << (M - i - 1); // 2^{(M-i-1)}
118
           i64 b = fast pow(c, b exp, mod);
119
120
           // 更新 M, c, t, R
121
           M = i;
122
           c = (i128)b * b % mod;
123
           t = (i128)t * c % mod;
```

```
124
            R = (i128)R * b % mod;
125
        }
126
127
        return R;
128 }
129
130
   template < i64 mod >
131 struct NTT
132 {
133
        int G = 3;
134
        vector<int> rev;
135
        vector < i64 > roots = {0, 1};
136
137
        i64 fast_pow(i64 a, i64 b)
138
139
            i64 \text{ res} = 1;
140
            a \%= mod;
141
            while (b)
142
143
                if (b & 1)
144
                     res = ((i128)res * a) % mod;
145
146
                a = ((i128)a * a) % mod;
147
                b >>= 1;
148
149
            return res;
150
151
152
        i64 inv(i64 x)
153
154
            return fast_pow(x, mod - 2);
155
156
157
         * @brief 执行正向NTT (DFT),这是一个原地变换。
158
159
         * @param a 多项式系数向量。
160
161
        void dft(vector<i64> &a)
162
163
            int n = a.size();
164
            if (rev.size() != n)
165
166
                int k = builtin ctz(n) - 1;
167
                rev.resize(n);
168
                for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
169
                     rev[i] = rev[i >> 1] >> 1 | (i & 1) << k;
170
171
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
```

```
172
                if (rev[i] < i)
173
                     swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);
174
175
            if (roots.size() < n)</pre>
176
177
                int k = __builtin_ctz(roots.size());
178
                roots.resize(n);
179
                while ((1 << k) < n)
180
181
                     i64 e = fast pow(G, (mod - 1) / (1LL << (k + 1)));
182
                     for (int i = 1 << (k - 1); i < (1 << k); i++)
184
                         roots[2 * i] = roots[i];
185
                         roots[2 * i + 1] = (roots[i] * e) % mod;
186
                    }
187
                    k++;
189
            }
190
191
            for (int len = 2; len <= n; len <<= 1)</pre>
192
193
                for (int i = 0; i < n; i += len)</pre>
194
195
                     for (int j = 0; j < len / 2; j++)
196
                         i64 u = a[i + j];
198
                         i64 v = (roots[j + len / 2] * a[i + j + len / 2]) % mod;
                         a[i + j] = (u + v) \% mod;
200
                         a[i + j + len / 2] = (u - v + mod) \% mod;
201
                    }
202
203
204
        }
205
206
         * @brief 执行逆向NTT (IDFT), 这是一个原地变换。
207
208
         * @param a 经过DFT的点值表示向量。
209
         */
210
        void idft(vector<i64> &a)
211
        {
212
            int n = a.size();
213
            reverse(a.begin() + 1, a.end());
214
            dft(a);
215
            i64 \text{ tmp} = inv(n);
216
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
217
                a[i] = (a[i] * tmp) % mod;
218
219
```

```
220
        * @brief 使用NTT计算两个多项式的乘积(卷积)。
221
222
        * @param a 第一个多项式的系数。
223
        * @param b 第二个多项式的系数。
        * @return 结果多项式的系数。
224
225
226
       vector<i64> mul(const vector<i64> &a, const vector<i64> &b)
227
228
           int tot = a.size() + b.size() - 1;
229
           if (tot <= 0) return {};</pre>
230
231
           if (tot <= 128)
232
233
               vector<i64> c(tot);
234
               for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++)</pre>
235
236
                   for (int j = 0; j < b.size(); j++)</pre>
237
238
                       c[i + j] = (c[i + j] + (i128)a[i] * b[j]) % mod;
239
240
               }
241
               return c;
242
243
244
           int n = 1;
245
           while (n < tot) n <<= 1;
246
247
           vector<i64> fa(a);
248
           vector<i64> fb(b);
249
250
           fa.resize(n);
251
           fb.resize(n);
252
253
           dft(fa);
254
           dft(fb);
255
256
           for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
257
               fa[i] = (fa[i] * fb[i]) % mod;
258
259
           idft(fa);
260
           fa.resize(tot);
261
           return fa;
262
       }
263
264
265
        * @brief 使用牛顿迭代法, 计算多项式 A(x) 的模 x^n 乘法逆元。
266
                 寻找一个多项式 B(x), 使得 A(x) * B(x) = 1 \pmod{x^n}。
                 此版本在频域(点值表示)中进行核心计算,以减少 NTT/INTT 调用次数。
267
```

```
268
                 迭代公式为 B new = B old * (2 - A * B old)。
269
        * @param a 输入多项式 A(x) 的系数向量。
270
271
        * @param n 结果所需的精度,即返回的多项式的系数数量。
272
        * @return 一个系数向量,表示逆元多项式 B(x) 的前 n 项系数。
273
274
       vector<i64> inv poly(const vector<i64> &a, int n)
275
276
           assert(a.size() > 0 && a[0] != 0);
277
278
           vector<i64> b = {inv(a[0], mod)};
279
280
           int k = 1;
281
           while (k < n)
282
283
               int nk = k \ll 1;
285
              int limit = 1;
               while (limit < (nk << 1)) limit <<= 1;</pre>
287
288
               vector<i64> tmp a(a.begin(), a.begin() + min(nk, (int)a.size()));
289
               tmp_a.resize(limit);
290
              b.resize(limit);
291
292
               dft(tmp a);
293
              dft(b);
294
295
               for (int i = 0; i < limit; i++)</pre>
296
297
                  i64 term = (2 - (tmp_a[i] * b[i]) % mod + mod) % mod;
298
                  b[i] = (b[i] * term) % mod;
299
              }
300
301
              idft(b);
302
303
              b.resize(nk);
304
               k = nk;
305
          }
306
307
           b.resize(n);
308
           return b;
309
       }
310
311
312
        * @brief 计算多项式在模 mod 意义下的平方根。
313
                 采用牛顿迭代法,每一步迭代将解的精度(正确的系数项数)加倍。
314
                 迭代公式为 B_new = (B_old + A * B_old^-1) / 2。
315
        * @param a 输入多项式 A(x) 的系数向量。
```

```
* @param n 结果多项式所需的项数 (即精度, 结果对 x^n 取模)。
316
         * @return 一个向量,表示 A(x) 的平方根 B(x) 的前 n 项系数。
317
                    返回的解满足 B(x)^2 = A(x) \pmod{x^n}。
318
319
        */
320
       vector<i64> sqrt poly(const vector<i64> &a, int n)
321
322
            if (n == 0) return {};
323
324
            vector<i64> b(1);
325
            b[0] = sqrt mod(a[0], mod);
326
           b[0] = min(b[0], mod - b[0]);
327
328
            assert(b[0] >= 0);
329
330
            vector<i64> inv b(1);
331
            inv b[0] = inv(b[0], mod);
332
            i64 inv2 = inv(2, mod);
333
334
            int k = 1;
335
            while (k < n)
336
337
                int nk = k << 1;</pre>
338
                vector<i64> inv_b_k = inv_poly(b, nk);
339
340
                vector<i64> tmp_a(a.begin(), a.begin() + min(nk, (int)a.size()));
341
                auto term = mul(tmp a, inv b k);
342
343
                b.resize(nk);
344
                for (int i = 0; i < nk; i++)</pre>
345
346
                    b[i] = (b[i] + term[i]) \% mod;
347
                    b[i] = (b[i] * inv2) % mod;
348
                }
349
350
                k = nk:
351
352
353
            b.resize(n);
354
            return b;
355
       }
356
357 };
358
359 struct MTT
360 {
361
       NTT<P1> ntt1;
362
       NTT<P2> ntt2;
363
       NTT<P3> ntt3;
```

```
364
365
       const i64 inv_p1_p2 = inv(P1 % P2, P2);
366
       const i64 inv p1p2 p3 = inv((i128)P1 * P2 % P3, P3);
367
368
369
        * @brief 在任意模数下计算两个多项式的乘积。
370
        * @param a 第一个多项式的系数。
371
        * @param b 第二个多项式的系数。
372
        * @return 结果多项式的系数,模 `mod`。
373
374
       vector<i64> mul(const vector<i64> &a, const vector<i64> &b)
375
376
           auto c1 = ntt1.mul(a, b);
377
           auto c2 = ntt2.mul(a, b);
378
           auto c3 = ntt3.mul(a, b);
379
           int n = c1.size();
381
           vector<i64> c(n);
382
383
           for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
384
385
               i64 k1 = (i128)(c2[i] - c1[i] + P2) % P2 * inv_p1_p2 % P2;
386
               i128 c12 = (i128)k1 * P1 + c1[i];
387
388
               i64 k2 = ((i128)c3[i] - c12 % P3 + P3) % P3 * inv p1p2 p3 % P3;
389
               i128 c123 = c12 + (i128)k2 * P1 * P2;
390
391
               c[i] = c123 \% mod;
392
           }
393
394
           return c;
395
       }
396
397
        * @brief 在任意模数下计算多项式逆元。
398
        * @param a 输入多项式 A(x) 的系数, 要求 a[0] 非零。
399
400
        * @param n 需要计算的逆元多项式的系数数量。
401
        * @return 结果多项式 B(x) = A(x)^(-1) 的前 n 个系数, 模 `mod`。
402
403
       vector<i64> inv poly(const vector<i64> &a, i64 n)
404
405
           assert(a.size() > 0 && a[0] != 0);
406
407
           vector<i64> b;
408
           b.assign(1, inv(a[0], mod));
409
410
           int k = 1;
411
           while (k < n)
```

```
412
413
                 i64 \text{ nk} = k << 1;
414
                 vector<i64> tmp1(a.begin(), a.begin() + min((i64)a.size(), nk));
415
416
                 auto tmp2 = mul(tmp1, b);
417
                 tmp2.resize(nk, 0);
418
419
                 for (int i = 0; i < nk; i++)</pre>
420
                     tmp2[i] = (mod - tmp2[i]) % mod;
421
                 tmp2[0] = (tmp2[0] + 2) \% mod;
422
423
                 b = mul(b, tmp2);
424
                 b.resize(nk, 0);
425
                 k <<= 1;
426
            }
427
428
            b.resize(n, 0);
429
             return b;
430
431
432 } mtt;
433 // snippet-end
434
435 void solve()
436
437
438
439
440
    signed main()
441 {
442
        // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
443
        // cout.tie(nullptr);
444
        // cin.tie(nullptr);
445
        int T = 1;
446
        // cin >> T;
447
        while (T--)
448
            solve();
449
        return 0;
450 }
```

4.8 Matrix

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using i64 = int64_t;
using u64 = uint64_t;
using f64 = long double;
using i128 = __int128_t;
```

```
7 using u128 = __uint128_t;
9 const long double eps = 1e-12;
10 | const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
11 const i64 INF = 1e18;
12 const int inf = 1e9;
13
14 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
15 auto rnd = [](i64 l, i64 r) \{ return (l <= r ? uniform_int_distribution < i64 > (l, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17 // snippet-begin:
18 struct Matrix
19 {
20
       int n, m;
21
       vector<i64> mt;
22
23
       Matrix() {}
24
       Matrix(int _n, int _m): n(_n), m(_m) { mt.resize(n * m, OLL); }
       Matrix(initializer list<initializer list<i64>> init) : n(init.size()), m(init.
       begin()->size()), mt(1LL * n * m, 0)
26
27
           int i = 0;
28
           for (auto &row : init)
29
30
               for (auto x : row)
31
                   mt[i++] = (x \% mod + mod) \% mod;
32
33
       }
34
35
       static Matrix identity(int n)
36
37
           Matrix I(n, n);
38
           for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) I[i][i] = 1;</pre>
39
           return I;
40
       }
41
42
       i64* operator[](int i) { return mt.data() + 1LL * i * m; }
43
       const i64* operator[](int i) const { return mt.data() + 1LL * i * m; }
44
45
       friend Matrix operator*(const Matrix &1, const Matrix &r)
46
       {
47
           assert(1.m == r.n);
48
           Matrix res(l.n, r.m);
49
           for (int i = 0; i < 1.n; i++)</pre>
50
51
               for (int k = 0; k < 1.m; k++)
52
```

```
53
                    if (1[i][k] == 0) continue;
54
                    for (int j = 0; j < r.m; j++)
55
56
                        res[i][j] = (res[i][j] + (i128)l[i][k] * r[k][j]) % mod;
57
58
               }
59
60
           return res;
61
62
63
       friend ostream& operator<<(ostream &os, const Matrix &o)</pre>
64
65
           for(int i = 0; i < o.n; ++i)</pre>
66
67
               for(int j = 0; j < o.m; ++j)</pre>
                    os << o[i][j] << " \n"[j == o.m - 1];
70
71
72
           return os;
73
74 };
75
76 Matrix fast_pow(Matrix base, i64 b)
77 {
78
       assert(base.n == base.m);
79
       Matrix res = Matrix::identity(base.n);
80
       while (b)
81
82
           if (b & 1) res = res * base;
83
           base = base * base;
84
           b >>= 1;
85
86
       return res;
87 }
   // snippet-end:
90
   void solve()
91
92
93
94
95 int main()
96 {
97
       // ios::sync with stdio(false);
       // cout.tie(nullptr);
99
       // cin.tie(nullptr);
       int T = 1;
```

4.9 NTT

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 using namespace std;
 3 using u32 = uint32_t;
 4 using i64 = int64_t;
 5 using u64 = uint64 t;
 6 using f64 = long double;
7 using i128 = __int128_t;
 8 using u128 = __uint128_t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) \{ return (1 <= r ? uniform_int_distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
19 template < i64 mod>
20 struct NTT
21 {
       int G = 3;
       vector<int> rev;
       vector<i64> roots = {0, 1};
26
       i64 fast pow(i64 a, i64 b)
27
28
           i64 \text{ res} = 1;
29
           a %= mod;
30
           while (b)
31
32
               if (b & 1)
                    res = ((i128)res * a) % mod;
34
35
               a = ((i128)a * a) % mod;
36
               b >>= 1;
37
38
           return res;
39
```

```
41
      i64 inv(i64 x)
42
      {
43
         return fast_pow(x, mod - 2);
44
45
46
47
       * @brief 计算模意义下的二次剩余, 即求解方程 x^2 = a (mod p)。
               该函数实现了 Tonelli-Shanks 算法,并包含了针对特殊情况的优化。
48
49
50
       * @param a 方程中的常数项 a。
       * @param mod 模数 p, 要求必须是一个奇素数。
51
52
       * @return 如果方程有解,返回其中一个解 x。方程的另一个解是 mod - x。
                如果方程无解,返回-1。
53
54
                如果 a = 0, 返回 0。
55
       */
56
      i64 sqrt_mod(i64 a)
57
         // 将 a 化为最小正整数
58
59
         a %= mod;
60
         if (a < 0) a += mod;
61
62
         // ---- 特殊情况处理 -----
         // a = 0, 解为 0
64
         if (a == 0) return 0;
65
         // p = 2, 解为 a 本身
66
         if (mod == 2) return a;
68
         // ---- 使用欧拉判别法检查解是否存在 -----
         // (a/p) = a^((p-1)/2) mod p
70
         // 如果结果为 p-1 (即 -1),则无解
71
         if (fast_pow(a, (mod - 1) / 2) == mod - 1)
72
             return -1;
73
74
         // ---- p = 3 (mod 4) 的简单情况 -----
75
         // x = a^{((p+1)/4)} \mod p
76
         if (mod % 4 == 3)
77
             return fast pow(a, (mod + 1) / 4);
79
         // ---- p = 1 (mod 4) 的 Tonelli-Shanks 算法 -----
80
         // 1. 将 p-1 分解为 0 * 2^S, 其中 0 是奇数
81
         i64 S = 0;
82
         i64 Q = mod - 1;
         while (Q \% 2 == 0)
84
            S++;
             Q /= 2;
```

```
// 如果 S=1, 那么 p = Q*2+1, Q为奇数, p=2Q+1, 此时 p%4=3, 上面已处理
89
          // 所以这里的 S >= 2
91
          // 2. 找到一个二次非剩余 n
92
          i64 n = 2;
          while (fast pow(n, (mod - 1) / 2) != mod - 1)
94
          // 3. 初始化变量
          i64 M = S;
98
          i64 c = fast pow(n, Q); // c = n^Q mod p
          i64 t = fast_pow(a, Q); // t = a^Q mod p
100
          i64 R = fast pow(a, (Q + 1) / 2); // R = a^{(Q+1)/2} mod p
101
102
          // 4. 主循环
103
          while (t != 1)
104
105
              if (t == 0) return 0; // a 是 0 的情况
107
              // 找到最小的 i > 0 使得 t^(2^i) = 1 (mod p)
108
              i64 i = 0;
109
              i64 temp_t = t;
110
              while (temp t != 1)
111
112
                  temp t = (i128)temp t * temp t % mod;
                  i++;
114
116
              // 理论上不会发生,除非输入p不是素数
117
              if (i >= M) return -1;
118
119
              // 计算 b = c^(2^(M-i-1))
              i64 b exp = 1LL << (M - i - 1); // 2^{(M-i-1)}
121
              i64 b = fast_pow(c, b_exp);
123
              // 更新 M, c, t, R
              M = i;
              c = (i128)b * b % mod;
              t = (i128)t * c % mod;
              R = (i128)R * b % mod;
128
129
130
          return R;
131
      }
132
133
134
       * @brief 执行正向NTT (DFT),这是一个原地变换。
135
        * @param a 多项式系数向量。
```

```
136
         */
137
        void dft(vector<i64> &a)
138
139
            int n = a.size();
140
            if (rev.size() != n)
141
142
                 int k = __builtin_ctz(n) - 1;
143
                rev.resize(n);
144
                 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
145
                     rev[i] = rev[i >> 1] >> 1 \mid (i \& 1) << k;
146
147
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
148
                if (rev[i] < i)
149
                     swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);
150
151
            if (roots.size() < n)</pre>
152
153
                 int k = builtin ctz(roots.size());
154
                 roots.resize(n);
155
                 while ((1 << k) < n)
156
157
                     i64 e = fast_pow(G, (mod - 1) / (1LL << (k + 1)));</pre>
158
                     for (int i = 1 << (k - 1); i < (1 << k); i++)
159
160
                         roots[2 * i] = roots[i];
161
                         roots[2 * i + 1] = (roots[i] * e) % mod;
162
                     }
163
                     k++;
164
165
            }
166
167
            for (int len = 2; len <= n; len <<= 1)</pre>
168
169
                 for (int i = 0; i < n; i += len)</pre>
170
171
                     for (int j = 0; j < len / 2; j++)
172
173
                         i64 u = a[i + j];
174
                         i64 v = (roots[j + len / 2] * a[i + j + len / 2]) % mod;
175
                         a[i + j] = (u + v) \% mod;
176
                         a[i + j + len / 2] = (u - v + mod) \% mod;
177
                     }
178
                }
179
180
        }
181
182
183
         * @brief 执行逆向NTT (IDFT), 这是一个原地变换。
```

```
* @param a 经过DFT的点值表示向量。
184
185
         */
186
       void idft(vector<i64> &a)
187
188
            int n = a.size();
189
            reverse(a.begin() + 1, a.end());
190
            dft(a);
191
            i64 \text{ tmp} = inv(n);
192
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
193
                a[i] = (a[i] * tmp) % mod;
194
       }
195
196
197
        * @brief 使用NTT计算两个多项式的乘积(卷积)。
198
         * @param a 第一个多项式的系数。
199
         * @param b 第二个多项式的系数。
200
         * @return 结果多项式的系数。
201
        */
202
        vector<i64> mul(const vector<i64> &a, const vector<i64> &b)
203
204
            int tot = a.size() + b.size() - 1;
205
            if (tot <= 0) return {};</pre>
206
207
            if (tot <= 128)
208
209
                vector<i64> c(tot);
210
                for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++)</pre>
211
212
                    for (int j = 0; j < b.size(); j++)</pre>
213
214
                         c[i + j] = (c[i + j] + (i128)a[i] * b[j]) % mod;
215
216
                }
217
                return c;
218
           }
219
220
            int n = 1;
221
            while (n < tot) n <<= 1;
222
223
            vector<i64> fa(a);
224
            vector<i64> fb(b);
225
226
            fa.resize(n);
227
            fb.resize(n);
228
229
            dft(fa);
230
            dft(fb);
231
```

```
232
           for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
233
              fa[i] = (fa[i] * fb[i]) % mod;
234
235
           idft(fa);
236
           fa.resize(tot);
237
           return fa;
238
239
240
       /**
        * @brief 使用牛顿迭代法, 计算多项式 A(x) 的模 x^n 乘法逆元。
241
242
                 寻找一个多项式 B(x), 使得 A(x) * B(x) = 1 \pmod{x^n}。
243
                 此版本在频域(点值表示)中进行核心计算,以减少 NTT/INTT 调用次数。
                 迭代公式为 B new = B old * (2 - A * B old)。
244
245
246
        * @param a 输入多项式 A(x) 的系数向量。
247
        * @param n 结果所需的精度,即返回的多项式的系数数量。
248
        * @return 一个系数向量,表示逆元多项式 B(x) 的前 n 项系数。
249
250
       vector<i64> inv_poly(const vector<i64> &a, int n)
251
252
           assert(a.size() > 0 && a[0] != 0);
253
254
           vector<i64> b = {inv(a[0], mod)};
255
256
           int k = 1;
257
           while (k < n)
258
259
               int nk = k \ll 1;
260
261
               int limit = 1:
262
               while (limit < (nk << 1)) limit <<= 1;</pre>
263
264
               vector<i64> tmp_a(a.begin(), a.begin() + min(nk, (int)a.size()));
265
               tmp_a.resize(limit);
266
               b.resize(limit);
267
268
               dft(tmp_a);
269
               dft(b);
270
271
               for (int i = 0; i < limit; i++)</pre>
272
273
                   i64 term = (2 - (tmp_a[i] * b[i]) % mod + mod) % mod;
274
                   b[i] = (b[i] * term) % mod;
275
               }
276
277
               idft(b);
278
279
               b.resize(nk);
```

```
k = nk:
   b.resize(n);
   return b;
}
 * @brief 计算多项式在模 mod 意义下的平方根。
         采用牛顿迭代法,每一步迭代将解的精度(正确的系数项数)加倍。
         迭代公式为 B new = (B old + A * B old^-1) / 2。
 * @param a 输入多项式 A(x) 的系数向量。
 * @param n 结果多项式所需的项数 (即精度, 结果对 x^n 取模)。
 * @return 一个向量,表示 A(x) 的平方根 B(x) 的前 n 项系数。
           返回的解满足 B(x)^2 = A(x) \pmod{x^n}。
 */
vector<i64> sqrt_poly(const vector<i64> &a, int n)
   if (n == 0) return {};
   vector<i64> b(1);
   b[0] = sqrt_mod(a[0], mod);
   b[0] = min(b[0], mod - b[0]);
   assert(b[0] >= 0);
   vector<i64> inv b(1);
   inv_b[0] = inv(b[0], mod);
   i64 \text{ inv2} = inv(2, mod);
   int k = 1;
   while (k < n)
       int nk = k \ll 1;
       vector<i64> inv_b_k = inv_poly(b, nk);
       vector<i64> tmp_a(a.begin(), a.begin() + min(nk, (int)a.size()));
       auto term = mul(tmp a, inv b k);
       b.resize(nk);
       for (int i = 0; i < nk; i++)</pre>
           b[i] = (b[i] + term[i]) \% mod;
           b[i] = (b[i] * inv2) % mod;
       }
       k = nk;
```

280

281

282

283

284

285

 $\frac{286}{287}$

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297 298

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307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

```
328
329
            b.resize(n);
330
             return b;
331
332
333|};
   // snippet-end
335
336
    void solve()
337
338
339
340
341 signed main()
342 {
343
        // ios::sync with stdio(false);
344
        // cout.tie(nullptr);
345
        // cin.tie(nullptr);
        int T = 1;
346
347
        // cin >> T;
348
        while (T--)
349
             solve();
350
        return 0;
351 }
```

4.10 fast pow

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 using namespace std;
 3 using u32 = uint32 t;
 4 using i64 = int64_t;
 5 using u64 = uint64 t;
 6 using f64 = long double;
 7 using i128 = __int128_t;
 8 using u128 = uint128 t;
10 const long double eps = 1e-12;
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
13 const int inf = 1e9;
14
15 mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) \{ return (1 <= r ? uniform_int_distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
       rng) : 0); };
17
18 // snippet-begin:
19 i64 fast_pow(i64 a, i64 b)
20 {
```

```
i64 \text{ res} = 1;
22
       a %= mod;
       while (b)
24
       {
25
           if (b & 1)
26
               res = (1LL * res * a) % mod;
27
28
           a = (1LL * a * a) % mod;
29
           b >>= 1;
30
       }
31
       return res;
32 }
33
34 i64 inv(i64 x)
35 {
36
       return fast pow(x, mod - 2);
37 }
38 // snippet-end
40 void solve()
41
42
43
44
45 signed main()
46
47
       // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
       // cout.tie(nullptr);
49
       // cin.tie(nullptr);
       int T = 1;
51
       // cin >> T;
52
       while (T--)
53
           solve();
54
       return 0;
55 }
```

4.11 sqrt mod

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using u32 = uint32_t;
using i64 = int64_t;
using u64 = uint64_t;
using f64 = long double;
using i128 = __int128_t;
using u128 = __uint128_t;
const long double eps = 1e-12;
```

```
11 const i64 mod = 1e9 + 7;
                                                                                          // p = 2, 解为 a 本身
12 const i64 INF = 1e18;
                                                                                    59
                                                                                          if (mod == 2) return a;
13 const int inf = 1e9:
14
                                                                                    61
15 mt19937 64 rng(chrono::steady clock::now().time since epoch().count());
16 auto rnd = [](u64 1, u64 r) \{ return (1 <= r ? uniform int distribution < u64 > (1, r)(
      rng) : 0); };
                                                                                    65
                                                                                              return -1:
18 // snippet-begin:
                                                                                    66
19 i64 fast pow(i64 a, i64 b, i64 mod)
                                                                                    68
20 {
                                                                                          // x = a^{((p+1)/4)} \mod p
21
      i64 \text{ res} = 1;
                                                                                          if (mod % 4 == 3)
                                                                                    70
      a %= mod;
      while (b)
                                                                                    71
24
      {
25
          if (b & 1)
                                                                                    73
                                                                                    74
26
             res = (1LL * res * a) % mod;
                                                                                          i64 S = 0:
27
                                                                                    75
                                                                                          i64 Q = mod - 1;
28
          a = (1LL * a * a) % mod;
                                                                                          while (Q \% 2 == 0)
29
                                                                                    77
         b >>= 1;
                                                                                          {
30
                                                                                    78
                                                                                              S++;
31
                                                                                    79
      return res;
                                                                                              Q /= 2;
32 }
                                                                                    80
33
34 i64 inv(i64 x, i64 mod)
                                                                                          // 所以这里的 S >= 2
35 {
36
                                                                                    84
                                                                                          // 2. 找到一个二次非剩余 n
      return fast_pow(x, mod - 2, mod);
37 }
                                                                                          i64 n = 2;
38
                                                                                    87
39
                                                                                              n++:
   * @brief 计算模意义下的二次剩余, 即求解方程 x^2 = a (mod p)。
            该函数实现了 Tonelli-Shanks 算法,并包含了针对特殊情况的优化。
                                                                                          // 3. 初始化变量
42
                                                                                          i64 M = S:
   * @param a 方程中的常数项 a。
                                                                                    91
   * @param mod 模数 p, 要求必须是一个奇素数。
   * @return 如果方程有解,返回其中一个解 x。方程的另一个解是 mod - x。
             如果方程无解,返回 -1。
46
             如果 a = 0, 返回 0。
                                                                                    95
                                                                                          // 4. 主循环
47
                                                                                          while (t != 1)
  i64 sqrt mod(i64 a, i64 mod)
                                                                                    97
50 {
                                                                                    98
51
     // 将 a 化为最小正整数
52
                                                                                   100
      a %= mod;
                                                                                   101
53
      if (a < 0) a += mod;
                                                                                              i64 i = 0;
                                                                                   102
                                                                                              i64 temp t = t;
54
                                                                                   103
55
      // ---- 特殊情况处理 -----
                                                                                              while (temp t != 1)
56
      // a = 0, 解为 0
                                                                                   104
      if (a == 0) return 0;
                                                                                   105
                                                                                                  temp t = (i128)temp t * temp t % mod;
```

```
// ----- 使用欧拉判别法检查解是否存在 -----
// (a/p) = a^((p-1)/2) mod p
// 如果结果为 p-1 (即 -1),则无解
if (fast_pow(a, (mod - 1) / 2, mod) == mod - 1)
// ---- p = 3 (mod 4) 的简单情况 -----
   return fast pow(a, (mod + 1) / 4, mod);
// ---- p = 1 (mod 4) 的 Tonelli-Shanks 算法 -----
// 1. 将 p-1 分解为 Q * 2^S, 其中 Q 是奇数
// 如果 S=1, 那么 p = Q*2+1, Q为奇数, p=2Q+1, 此时 p%4=3, 上面已处理
while (fast_pow(n, (mod - 1) / 2, mod) != mod - 1)
i64 c = fast_pow(n, Q, mod); // c = n^Q mod p
i64 t = fast pow(a, Q, mod); // t = a^Q mod p
i64 R = fast_pow(a, (Q + 1) / 2, mod); // R = a^((Q+1)/2) mod p
   if (t == 0) return 0; // a 是 0 的情况
   // 找到最小的 i > 0 使得 t^(2^i) = 1 (mod p)
```

```
106
                i++;
107
108
109
            // 理论上不会发生,除非输入p不是素数
            if (i >= M) return -1;
110
111
112
            // 计算 b = c^(2^(M-i-1))
113
            i64 b_exp = 1LL << (M - i - 1); // 2^(M-i-1)
114
            i64 b = fast_pow(c, b_exp, mod);
115
            // 更新 M, c, t, R
116
            M = i;
117
118
            c = (i128)b * b % mod;
119
            t = (i128)t * c % mod;
120
            R = (i128)R * b % mod;
121
       }
122
123
       return R;
124 }
   // snippet-end
126
127
   void solve()
128 {
129
130
131
132 signed main()
133 {
134
       // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
135
       // cout.tie(nullptr);
136
       // cin.tie(nullptr);
137
       int T = 1;
138
       // cin >> T;
139
       while (T--)
140
            solve();
141
       return 0;
142 }
```

5 附录

5.1 VSCode 设置

VSCode 常用设置

- Auto Save (自动保存)
- Alt 键的快捷键
- Code Runner 运行快捷键

- Run in Terminal
- Run in Terminal
- 有时间可选: smooth

5.2 互质的规律

互质规律: 比较常见的定义 1. 较大数是质数, 两个数互质

- 2. 较小数是质数, 较大数不是它的倍数, 两个数互质
- 3. 1 与其他数互质
- 4. 2 与奇数互质
- 一些推论 1. 两个相邻的自然数一定互质
- 2. 两个相邻的奇数一定互质
- 3. n 与 2n + 1 或 2n 1 一定互质

求差判断法如果两个数相差不大,可先求出它们的差,再看差与其中较小数是否互质。如果互质,则原来两个数一定是互质数。如: 194 和 201, 先求出它们的差, 201 - 194 = 7, 因 7 和 194 互 质,则 194 和 201 是互质数。相反也成立,对较大数也成立

求商判断法用大数除以小数,如果除得的余数与其中较小数互质,则原来两个数是互质数。如:317 和 52, $317\div52=6.....5$,因余数 5 与 52 互质,则 317 和 52 是互质数。

5.3 常数表

n	$\log_{10} n$	n!	C(n, n/2)	LCM(1n)	P_n
2	0.30102999	2	2	2	2
3	0.47712125	6	3	6	3
4	0.60205999	24	6	12	5
5	0.69897000	120	10	60	7
6	0.77815125	720	20	60	11
7	0.84509804	5040	35	420	15
8	0.90308998	40320	70	840	22
9	0.95424251	362880	126	2520	30
10	1.00000000	3628800	252	2520	42
11	1.04139269	39916800	462	27720	56
12	1.07918125	479001600	924	27720	77
15	1.17609126	1.31e12	6435	360360	176
20	1.30103000	2.43e18	184756	232792560	627
25	1.39794001	1.55e25	5200300	26771144400	1958
30	1.47712125	2.65e32	155117520	1.444e14	5604
P_n	37338_{40}	20422650	966467 ₆₀	190569292_{100}	$1e9_{114}$

$\max \omega(n)$: 小于等于 n 中的数最大质因数个数 $\max d(n)$: 小于等于 n 中的数最大因数个数 $\pi(n)$: 小于等于 n 中的数最大互质数个数

$n \leq$	10	100	1e3	1e4	1e5	1e6		
$\max \omega(n)$	2	3	4	5	6	7		
$\max d(n)$	4	12	32	64	128	240		
$\pi(n)$	4	25	168	1229	9592	78498		
$n \leq$	1e7	1e8	1e9	1e10	1e11	1e12		
$\max \omega(n)$	8	8	9	10	10	11		
$\max d(n)$	448	768	1344	2304	4032	6720		
$\pi(n)$	664579	5761455	5.08e7	4.55e8	4.12e9	3.7e10		
$n \leq$	1e13	1e14	1e15	1e16	1e17	1e18		
$\max \omega(n)$	12	12	13	13	14	15		
$\max d(n)$	10752	17280	26880	41472	64512	103680		
$\pi(n)$	Prime number theorem: $\pi(x) \sim \frac{x}{\log(x)}$							

5.4 常见错因

爆数据 (爆 int, 爆 longlong) 取 mod 没有取干净或者取 mod 时超范围 想不出题事算一下各种数据范围

5.5 斐波那契数列

1.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} F_i = F_{n+2} - 1.$$

$$2. \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_{2i-1} = F_{2n}.$$

$$3. \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_{2i} = F_{2n+1} - 1.$$

4.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} F_i^2 = F_n F_{n+1}.$$

5. $F_{n+m} = F_{n+1}F_m + F_nF_{m-1}$.

6.
$$F_{n-1}F_{n+1} - F_n^2 = (-1)^n$$
.

7. $F_{2n-1} = F_n^2 + F_{n-1}^2$.

8.
$$F_n = \frac{F_{n+2} + F_{n-2}}{3}$$
.

9. $F_{2n} = F_n(F_{n+1} + F_{n-1}).$

10. 对任意 $k \in \mathbb{N}$, 有 $F_n \mid F_{nk}$.

11. 若 $F_a \mid F_b$, 则 $a \mid b$.

12. $\gcd(F_n, F_m) = F_{\gcd(n,m)}$.

13.
$$F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right].$$

5.6 算法

出现的错误检查

- 1. 超出范围 (int, i64)
- 2. 取模出现错误
- 3. 图可能有重边或者自环

杂项 (通用)

想不到的题考虑:

- 1. 二分, 二分答案, 三分
- 2. dp
- 3. 离线
- 4. 倒推
- 5. 倍增
- 6. 建图

分块

一个二进制状态, 枚举他的所有子集状态 for(j = status; j > 0; j = (j - 1) & status);

中位数:

- 变成二分变成 +1 -1 判断
- 若动态维护, 每次加入一个数然后求中位数, 用对顶堆
- 如果还有删除一个数,那么就用对顶 multiset

\mathbf{DP}

- 背包
- 区间 dp
- DAG 图上的 dp
- 树形 dp
 - 直接 dfs
 - DFN **序**:

(Cassini 恒等式)

- * 能够知道这个节点的子树大小
- * 某节点在不在此子树
- * 适用于对于一个节点向一个还没有合并过的节点合并复杂度较低的问题
- 换根 dp
- 基环树
- 状压 dp
- 数位 dp

搜索

- dfs, bfs
- bfs 不适用于有权图 01bfs 可适用于权值只有 0 和 1 的图
- 双向广搜: 两边各搜一半再合并

图论

- 拓扑排序:
 - 能够处理环, 算出环的大小, 链的大小等
- tarjan 缩点 (连通性相关)
 - 边双联通分量: 等价于: 该子图中任意两点之间至少存在两条边互不相交的路径
 - 点双联通分量: 等价于: 任意两点之间至少存在两条内部点互不相交的路径。

树

- 倍增
 - lca
- 树的重心
 - 定义:
 - 1. 以某个节点为根时,最大子树的节点数最少,那么这个节点是重心
 - 2. 以某个节点为根时,每颗子树的节点数不超过总节点数的一半,那么这个节点是重心。
 - 3. 以某个节点为根时,所有节点都走向该节点的总边数最少,那么这个节点是重心
 - 性质:
 - 1. 一棵树最多有两个重心, 如果有两个重心, 那么两个重心一定相邻
 - 2. 如果树上增加或者删除一个叶节点,转移后的重心最多移动一条边
 - 3. 如果把两棵树连起来,那么新树的重心一定在原来两棵树重心的路径上

4. 树上的边权如果都为正数,不管边权怎么分布,所有节点都走向重心的总距离和 最小

• 树的直径

- 求法:
 - 1. 两次 dfs 找两个距离最远的点不适用于有负边的树
 - 2. 树形 dp 对于每个点找子树中的最长的两条链适用于所有树
- 性质:

如果树上的边权都为正,则有如下直径相关的结论:

- 1. 如果有多条直径,那么这些直径一定拥有共同的中间部分,可能是一个公共点或一段公共路径
- 2. 树上任意一点,相隔最远的点的集合,直径的两端点至少有一个在其中
- 树 ト 差分
 - 点差分
 - 边差分
- 换根 dp
- 重链剖分
- 树上启发式合并
 - 适用于对多个子树统计答案
 - 树上启发式合并的特征:
 - 1. 没有修改操作
 - 2. 可以通过遍历子树,建立信息统计,得到所有查询的答案

数学

- 数论分块
- 互质的情况
- 素数密度
- 质数判断:
 - 1. 一个较小质数判断, 试除法
 - 2. 一个较大质数判断, miller rabin
 - 3. 一个范围内质数 (较多质数) 判断欧拉筛
- 质因数分解:
 - 1. 数量少用试除法 $O(\sqrt{n})$
 - 2. 数量多欧拉筛除以 minp

字符串

- kmp
- 字符串哈希
- trie

数据结构

- 链表, 栈, 队列
- 单调栈: 能够知道每个数前面距离最近的比它大或者小的数
- 单调队列: 能够知道每个长度为 k 的子区间的最值
- 堆
 - 对顶堆: 能够方便的动态维护集合中第 k 大的元素
- 并查集:
 - 扩展域/种类并查集: 能够维护满足 1. 朋友的朋友是朋友 2. 敌人的敌人是朋友
 - 带权并查集: 维护到根的距离并且取模能够达到类似扩展域并查集的效果

• 线段树:

- 区间加减
- 区间修改 Tag 设一个 ip 变量代表是否修改
- 势能分析直接暴力修改到叶子
- 区间合并
- 扫描线的修改,区间懒标记是否被选取,因为删除的时候只会删除已经添加过的区间
- 动态开点

• 树状数组

- 能够维护可差分信息
- 能够更快的边维护边查单个点的前缀
- 能够动态地知道每个数前面有多少个小于它的数
- kth 知道第 k 大的数是多少
- 树 F二分

• 波纹疾走树

- 查询区间第 k 小的数字
- 区间内一个数字/一段数字的频率

5.7 组合数学公式

性质 1:

$$C_n^m = C_n^{n-m}$$

性质 2:

$$C_{n+m+1}^{m} = \sum_{i=0}^{m} C_{n+i}^{i}$$

性质 3:

$$C_n^m \cdot C_m^r = C_n^r \cdot C_{n-r}^{m-r}$$

性质 4 (二项式定理):

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} (C_{n}^{i} \cdot x^{i}) = (1+x)^{n}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} C_{n}^{i} = 2^{n}$$

性质 5:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} \left((-1)^i \cdot C_n^i \right) = 0$$

性质 6:

$$C_n^0 + C_n^2 + \cdots = C_n^1 + C_n^3 + \cdots = 2^{n-1}$$

性质 7:

$$C_{n+m}^{r} = \sum_{i=0}^{\min(n,m,r)} (C_{n}^{i} \cdot C_{m}^{r-i})$$

$$C_{n+m}^{n} = C_{n+m}^{m} = \sum_{i=0}^{\min(n,m)} (C_{n}^{i} \cdot C_{m}^{i}), \quad (r = n \mid r = m)$$

性质 8:

$$m \cdot C_n^m = n \cdot C_{n-1}^{m-1}$$

性质 9:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} (C_{n}^{i} \cdot i^{2}) = n(n+1) \cdot 2^{n-2}$$

性质 10:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(C_{n}^{i} \right)^{2} = C_{2n}^{n}$$

5.8 编译参数

-D_GLIBCXX_DEBUG : STL debugmode

-fsanitize=address : 内存错误检查 -fsanitize=undefined :UB 检查

5.9 运行脚本

Linux 运行脚本

```
#!/bin/bash g++ -std=c++20 -O2 -Wall "$1.cpp" -o "$1" -D_GLIBCXX_DEBUG ./"$1" < in.txt > out.txt cat out.txt
```

5.10 随机素数

 $979345007\ 986854057502126921$

 $935359631\ 949054338673679153$

931936021 989518940305146613

984974633 972090414870546877

 $984858209\ 956380060632801307$